

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Chambers

File Number: See References

Section: pgs. 28 thru 42



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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File No: See References

Re: Chambers

Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 65-60389- 2	10/27/51	Los Angeles Report	20	3	N.P.
✓ 65-60389- 3	1/23/52	Los Angeles Report	3	1	N.P.
94-9-350- 462	3/3/52	memo Belmont to Ladd	4	2	N.P.
✓ 94-36511- 85	10/15/48	NEW YORK Letter w/enc1	69	0	Released in the Hiss see references (page 85)
✓ 94-36511- 91	1/18/49	memo Renaldi to WH.KAPT	65	5	N.P.
✓ 94-36511- 93	1/18/49	memo Renaldi to WH.KAPT	65	3	N.P.
✓ 94-36511- 94	1/18/49	memo Renaldi to WH.KAPT	65	5	N.P.
✓ 94-36511- 97	2/7/49	New York Letter w/enc1.	65	4	N.P.
✓ 94-36511- 98	3/15/49	New York Letter w/enc1	65	3	N.P.
✓ 94-40706- 7	5/4/50	memo Belmont to Ladd	2	1	N.P.
✓ 94-41297- 8	8/6/55	PAUL HARVEY News Release	2	2	
✓ 94-43615- 333	6/21/52 7/1/52	Incoming + outgoing Letter with a newspaper Article	3	3	

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100-58

10/27/51

LA 65-5365



D. ALEXANDER P. ULANOVSKI, was, "Walter," "Otto," "Karl," "Carl," "Heybert"

During interviews with ROBERT GORDON SWITZ, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and JOHN JAMES MATWIN, all of whom have confessed to acting as espionage agents in the United States on behalf of the Russian Government, they supplied information concerning a former Russian officer who was their superior. A summary of this information is set forth as follows:

1. Information from SWITZ:

SWITZ stated that he was an active member of an espionage ring under the direction of Soviet Military Intelligence from the summer of 1931 to December, 1933. His superior and head of Soviet Military Intelligence at New York was one OTTO, also known as KARL.

SWITZ stated that in May or June, 1932, OTTO traveled with one "Frank" to the West Coast for the purpose of setting up a Soviet Military Intelligence espionage ring in California. SWITZ identified FRANK from photographs as JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, a member of the Communist Party in New York City at that time.

SWITZ later saw OTTO in July or August, 1932, at which time OTTO stated that he had just returned from the West Coast. OTTO also told SWITZ that he was returning shortly to Russia, and introduced him to his successor as head of Soviet Military Intelligence in New York, later identified by SWITZ as ALEXANDER P. ULANOVSKI.

SWITZ described his superior OTTO (alias KARL) as follows: 36 to 38 years of age (in 1931), 6 feet 2 inches, broad shoulders, blonde, blue eyes, erect carriage, spoke fluent English with Russian accent, native of White Russia who had been a former colonel in the Tank Corps.

2. Information from CHAMBERS:

In the late spring or early summer of 1932, according to CHAMBERS, MAX BEDACHT told him that he was slated for an underground assignment, and introduced him to JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN.

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SHERMAN in turn introduced CHAMBERS to a Russian known as CARL, also known as HERBERT. CHAMBERS operated as an espionage agent under the direction of this man for a short time.

This man in 1932 advised CHAMBERS that he was returning to Russia and introduced CHAMBERS to his successor. CHAMBERS identified this successor from photographs as ALEXANDER P. ULANOVSKI.

In describing this man, CHAMBERS noted that he drove his own car, was about 30 years of age (in 1932), 6 feet 1 inch, 200 pounds, with light hair and light complexion, amber eyes, had a rugged build, neat and conservative dresser, and spoke English with an accent.

3. Information from MATWIN:

MATWIN stated that he was an espionage agent for the USSR in the United States during the period 1927 to 1937. He stated that in 1929, he was delegated by his superior, one ASSATOUROFF of AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION, New York, to work with one LAMBERT on a project to furnish information regarding the loading of ammunition.

In 1930, LAMBERT stated that he was returning to Russia and that another person would get in touch with MATWIN to act as his principal. A short time later, MATWIN received a call from an unknown person and later met him at a restaurant in New York, where he introduced himself as ALEXANDER ALEXEIVICH. This man acted as MATWIN's principal.

At the end of 1931 or early in 1932, ALEXEIVICH advised MATWIN that he was returning to Russia and introduced MATWIN to his successor. MATWIN later identified this successor as ALEXANDER P. ULANOVSKI.

MATWIN described his principal, ALEXANDER ALEXEIVICH, as being 32 to 34 years of age (in 1932), 6 feet 2 inches, 180-190 pounds, blonde straight hair, light blue eyes, military bearing, large ears standing out from his head, smoked a pipe, and had at one time been on a military mission in China.

With reference to JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, named by both CHAMBERS and SWITZ as an associate of their Russian principal in 1932, information supplied by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, an admitted former Soviet espionage agent, is of some interest.

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CRANE stated that he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco in 1932, and became an object of interest to ISAC FOLKOFF. FOLKOFF introduced CRANE to one "TON," later identified from photographs by CRANE as being JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. SHERMAN persuaded CRANE to drop out of Communist Party activity and gradually involved him in Soviet espionage and intelligence operations in the United States.

With further reference to JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, CHAMBERS has advised that in 1935, SHERMAN was sent on an espionage or intelligence mission to Tokyo under the cover of being a business representative of the AMERICAN FEATURES SYNDICATE.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

L.A. 65-5365

 A

description of ALEXANDER P. ULANOVSKI as obtained from JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a confessed Soviet espionage agent, is as follows:

Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Age:	30 years (1932)
Height:	6'1"
Weight:	200 pounds
Hair:	Light
Complexion:	Light
Eyes:	Amber
Build:	Rugged
Dress:	Neat; conservative
Speech:	Spoke English with accent






P E N D I N G

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST
March 2, 1952

DATE: March 3, 1952

Handwritten notes and routing marks on the right side of the page, including a checkmark and the name 'Ryker'.

Drew Pearson, in his broadcast from Miami on March 2, 1952, mentioned the following items of possible interest to the Bureau:

[REDACTED]

PEARSON:

New York. Congressman Clements of New York has demanded that Communists who wrote magazine confessions three years after acts of treason against their country should be prosecuted. There is no statute of limitations protecting murderers, said the Congressman, and there should be no limitation on the punishment of a traitor.

COMMENT:

The reference apparently is to Representative L. Gary Clements, Queens County, New York, who evidently feels that persons like Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley should be prosecuted for past espionage activities. Chambers' memoirs have been running

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VHB:ABN

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Mr. Wikart

January 18, 1949

Mr. Runaldus

"Plain Talk"

This memorandum is being written for the express purpose of filing copies of "Plain Talk". One copy of this memorandum to be used as a cover memo for the following issues: August, 1947; April, 1948; September, 1948; November, 1948; January, 1949.

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in publication file*

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8/11/49*

Sequel to Chambers' Story

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

IF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had chosen to keep silent, the shocking truth about the Soviet espionage ring in the State Department would still remain a deep secret from the American people.

This is the key to the prime issue raised by the Chambers revelations. If in 1938, when there was no Soviet-American rivalry, Moscow's underground machine was pumping out of the offices of the Secretary of State highly confidential papers at the rate of some 30 a week, then what is the extent of Soviet espionage in Washington in 1948?

During these ten years, the United States and the Soviet Union were partners in the war against Nazi Germany. We courted the rulers in the Kremlin, we cultivated certain ideological bonds with them, and surely that must have produced a large crop of ideological traitors.

How long will it take for us to be abreast of the new recruits in Moscow's underground network and its present-day operations, when we have hardly caught up with the disclosures

of 1938? Must we wait until 1958 to get the evidence from the future emulator of Chambers?

If Whittaker Chambers had not commenced some five years ago to talk in journalistic circles about his amazing experiences as an underground Communist, our government and our press would in all probability have maintained their attitude of indifference and disbelief toward any reports of widespread Soviet espionage.

If Whittaker Chambers had not volunteered his information in his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities early last August—an appearance which came in consequence of his talking—the country would perhaps never have learned the details of the sordid epic unfolded day after day in the daily press.

My own painful experiences in trying to break through with the truth since 1939 only serve to underscore the signal service rendered, of his own free will, to America and to humanity by Whittaker Chambers.

When I first found myself in pos-

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ession of the appalling facts, I was sure that I could storm the citadels of political and journalistic power, and help smash the subterranean empire of treason in the capital. It took me about six months from September 1947 to March, 1949, to spend myself in fruitless assaults upon the blindness or naïveté or apathy or irresponsibility or helplessness of those whom I approached with the Chambers story.

But as I look back to my first involvement in the affair [see PLAIN TALK, October, 1948], I can recall ten specific instances, over a period of seven years, of my efforts to reveal the truth. I outlined the salient features of the story to ten public figures. To only the first two did I disclose the name of Whittaker Chambers. These ten were:

Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt. At the end of August, 1939, after the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact, I called on Mr. McIntyre at the White House and asked him to arrange for a private audience with President Roosevelt for Whittaker Chambers, a former Soviet agent in Washington, who had some astounding information of the veracity of which I was utterly convinced. I indicated to Mr. McIntyre the nature of the disclosures in all its gravity. He referred me to Mr. Berle, then Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Intelligence.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr. At a private dinner in his home on September 2, to which I had brought Whittaker Chambers, Mr. Berle listened to Mr. Chambers' description of two underground Soviet rings operating in Washington. The startling information included

names of many Federal officials who had supplied top secret documents to Chambers for transmission to Moscow. Six of those named were State Department employees, including Alger Hiss, his brother and one Washington. It was Chambers and my understanding that the information would be conveyed by Mr. Berle to the President and that Chambers would not be punished for his service.

Loy Henderson, then chief of the Russian section in the State Department and now U. S. Ambassador to India. To Mr. Henderson, a close friend, who had served in our Embassy in Moscow and who was deeply concerned over Soviet infiltration, I confided much of what had been divulged at Mr. Berle's home. I was worried lest important papers relating to our Russian policy, then in Mr. Henderson's jurisdiction, would find their way to the Kremlin. I took it for granted that Mr. Henderson would put the security officers of the State Department on the alert.

Adelaide Neall, lifetime assistant to the late George Horace Lorimer and then a senior editor on *The Saturday Evening Post*. In the course of several visits to Philadelphia, I kept Miss Neall in touch with the developments, expecting a national sensation as a result of government action on Chambers' revelations. I had hoped to do a series of articles for the *Post* reviewing the story in all its frightening ramifications.

Senator Warren R. Austin, now U. S. chief representative at the U.N. Having formed a close friendship with Senator Austin of Vermont on a tour of the Near East in 1936, I went to

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him in the early months of 1940 with a fairly comprehensive account of the Soviet underworld in Washington. It seemed to me then, and I made no secret of it, that the information on Communist espionage, if presented under his authoritative auspices to the American people, might justly earn for him the nomination of the Republican Party for the Presidency and enable him to clean house in Washington. Senator Austin did not react to my disclosures as I had hoped.

Martin Dies, then chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee. After virtually giving up hope of Executive action on the Chambers disclosures, I submitted to Martin Dies in a private conference in March, 1940, sufficient facts to convince him of the need for an intensive probe. We agreed that it would take a staff of 12 ace investigators to secure the evidence on Communist espionage in Washington, an assignment for which the Committee lacked the necessary funds. Shortly after our conference Chairman Dies issued a public statement through the Associated Press to the effect that he had uncovered a "lead" on far-flung Soviet secret police operations in the United States and that he would hear testimony soon from "the head of the OGPU" in this country. The hearing was, of course, never held.

William C. Bullitt, former U. S. Ambassador to Soviet Russia and to France. At a breakfast conference with Mr. Bullitt at his Anchorage Hotel apartment I related the main points of the Chambers-Krivitsky revelations. A confidant and favorite of President Roosevelt at that time, Mr. Bullitt, who had known me since 1918, was

sufficiently stirred to indicate that he would take the matter to the White House at the first opportunity. I had informed him of my conversations with Mr. Berle and my conferences with Loy Henderson who had served under Bullitt in Moscow.

Walter Winchell, columnist and frequent White House guest. A year and a half after my first efforts to bring into the open the Chambers story, in March, 1941, I called on Walter Winchell at the Roney Plaza Hotel in Miami. In the course of a long talk dealing with subversive activities, when he informed me of having President Roosevelt's ear, I acquainted Mr. Winchell with much of the information furnished by Chambers and told him that at least six Soviet agents were known to have operated within the State Department alone. Mr. Winchell, greatly shaken, indicated that he would take the matter to the highest quarters. In his broadcast of December 12 last he announced that he had carried the story to President Roosevelt.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey. In the early summer of 1944, a couple of weeks before the Republican convention, I was invited to a private luncheon with Governor Dewey in his apartment at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. I sketched for the Governor the underground Communist spider-web in the Federal service, with special emphasis on the operations of the Soviet unit in the State Department as described by Chambers. I urged upon Dewey the vital need for informing the American people during the campaign of the shocking state of affairs inside Washington. Governor

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Dewey pledged vigorous action, if elected, in clearing out the nests of treason from official Washington.

Henry R. Luce, publisher of *Time*, *Life* and *Fortune*. The late Raymond Leslie Buell, formerly the head of the Foreign Policy Association, arranged early in 1946 for my meeting Mr. Luce at lunch at the St. Regis Hotel. Without once mentioning or otherwise identifying his employee, Whittaker Chambers, I described to the powerful publisher the underground Soviet apparatus in the State Department which had been exposed to the authorities by a former Communist agent who was an editor of a national magazine. Mr. Luce obviously had no idea that the editor in question was on his own staff! It is only fair to add that my disclosure to Mr. Luce was intended merely as an illustration for his benefit of the vast scope of Soviet espionage in the United States.

IF WE are ever to get to the bottom of the traitorous and multi-celled underworld planted within our free and carefree government, we must recognize the patriotic motives which led Whittaker Chambers to make amends for his past sins by offering to his government and his country incontrovertible proof of Soviet espionage.

It is not generally known that Mr. Chambers began to atone for his past long before his recent disclosures. He cooperated some seven years ago with the Rapp-Coudert Committee in New York in ferreting out subversive Communists among the teachers in our public schools. During the war he cooperated unreservedly with naval intelligence officers in their efforts to

identify secret Communist agents in the armed services.

Above all, the American people should be grateful to Chambers for preserving the microfilms and the other documentary evidence of the deadly germs in the bloodstream of our nation. *Chambers could have destroyed all the evidence* and been the better off for it. His possible error of judgment in not bringing forth the precious evidence earlier is inconsequential as compared with the enormity of the error committed by those who refused to heed his warnings.

Punishment on any technical ground or severe censure by the press of the course of action pursued by Whittaker Chambers would be punishing the American people by discouraging any further disclosures. The great challenge of the Chambers-Hiss affair is how to unearth and expose the entire subterranean labyrinth installed within America by Soviet technicians.

The government of Canada knew how to meet this challenge. It rewarded the Soviet code clerk, Igor Gouzenko, who came forward with a batch of documents showing widespread Communist espionage, by conferring upon him Canadian citizenship and other emoluments.

If the government of the United States recognized the service rendered by Whittaker Chambers to our national defense, it would encourage many an underground Soviet agent on the point of deserting the Communist fold to come out into the open. Only in this manner can we catch up with Stalin's secret brigade operating now in our midst, and keep pace with Moscow's operations in the cold war.

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Mr. Wolkart

January 18, 1949

Mr. Dunaldus

"Plain Talk"

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OPR:jp

ENCLOSURE

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The Ex-Communist

By LYLE YOST

HOW SHALL WE deal with ex-Communists? Shall we ignore them? Shall we reproach them? Shall we bound them or honor them for their services? Recent hearings in which ex-Communists were the star witnesses have posed the problem.

Such defections from the Communist ranks as those of Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers are a priceless gift to the cause of democracy. Yet many of us have reacted toward them with unbelievable stupidity. The small mind has hinted darkly that the change was the result of some ulterior motive—to get publicity, to sell articles, or to wreak personal revenge. Others have declared that, since Communists are dedicated to treachery and deceit, we can never believe that they have had a change of heart; that Miss Bentley and Mr. Chambers are really agents of the Communists. Even some anti-Communists have taken seriously and repeated the slanders which the Communists launch against those who dare to expose them—the man is neurotic; he is a drunkard; he is insane; he deserted his wife—etc., *ad nauseam*. Some will attack the ex-Communist for having descended so low as to embrace communism. Others will call him a "turncoat" and treat him as if he were really a deserter from some noble cause. We seem to resent the efforts of those who would rouse us from our comfortable stupor.

The attitude of "once a Communist, always a Communist" is not new.

It has been reflected in the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act which was directed against anyone who had ever been a Communist, a provision which was fortunately dropped from the final bill. It is to be found in the personnel regulation of the ECA barring anyone who has ever been connected with the Communist Party. It was put into practice by officers of the American occupation zone in Germany, who returned Russian deserters *en masse* to certain death. It is an attitude which can only strengthen the Communist ranks and discourage defections; a foolhardy policy from our point of view.

Let us consider the motives of the ex-Communist. The person who has made a sincere break because he now believes that communism is an evil force is usually an idealist, who joined the party because he thought it held the solution for our social problems. Instead of viewing such people with condescension or reproach, we should recognize that our educational system has not prepared our young men and women to meet the wiles of the shrewdest propagandists the world has ever known. We should remember that the depression of the early thirties was a powerful force in turning socially-minded people toward the illusory promises of a Soviet paradise. And we should take into account the myths that were fed to the American people for a period of over fifteen years by a group of propagandists who occupied and in some cases still occupy,

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high posts in the government, films, radio, literature, the press, the church and education.

Regardless of his motives, the Communist in action is a menace to society and should be dealt with in accordance with the severest legal penalties. But once he has awakened to the cruelty and reactionary nature of communism; once he has dedicated himself to the fight against totalitarianism, he becomes a factor of inestimable value in the present critical period.

IT IS not as easy to make the break as some would imagine. The Communist is tied by a thousand threads to the apparatus which rules him. Intensive indoctrination has isolated him within an ideological shell. To break out of this rigid prison requires a long and intense internal struggle and considerable moral courage. Many a comrade disagrees with the party in his inmost soul, but does not have the strength to break. He fears the wrath which would descend on him from all his associates, who would shun him like the plague; he fears the prospect of losing his job. If he has been in the party's inner circle, he fears for his life.

Such ex-Communists as Gouzenko, Chambers and Budenz have supplied information otherwise unavailable to the FBI and our security agencies. They did it at considerable risk. The country owes these individuals the highest debt of gratitude.

Does this mean we should immediately embrace all former Communists who have recanted? Not at all! Cases are on record of Communists who have posed as anti-Communists in order to penetrate the ranks of their opponents. Caution and intelligence are always essential. The behavior pattern of the ex-comrade over a decisive period; his motives, his outlook, his associations, must be evaluated.

Rather than wait passively for the appearance of such repentants, as we have done in the past, we should direct our efforts actively and efficiently to promoting defections from the Communists on a mass scale. The Voice of America, if it were taken out of the hands of the pro-Communists, could be a powerful instrument for this purpose. The "Zeal for Democracy" campaign recently initiated by the U. S. Department of Education but stymied by the coterie around Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, is a step long overdue in the process of reorienting our schools and colleges. Slight efforts have been made in a sound direction in literature, films and radio, but the appeasers and pro-Communists in these fields still constitute a major obstacle.

Who can warn our young people more effectively against the allurements of Communist propaganda than one who has been through it all and knows the answers? The ex-Communist is a symbol of democracy on the march against its enemies. Let us treasure that symbol at its true worth.

94-36511-93

January 18, 1949

"Plain Talk"

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QPR:jd

*1 cc. to Mr. Tolson
1 cc. to Mr. E.A. Tamm
1 cc. to Mr. Clegg
1 cc. to Mr. Glavin
1 cc. to Mr. Ladd
1 cc. to Mr. Nichols
1 cc. to Mr. Rosen
1 cc. to Mr. Tracy
1 cc. to Mr. Carson
1 cc. to Mr. Egan
1 cc. to Mr. Gurnea
1 cc. to Mr. Hendon
1 cc. to Mr. Pennington
1 cc. to Mr. Quinn
1 cc. to Mr. Nease
1 cc. to Mr. Gandy*

*Copies of each filed on
and behind file entitled
"8 Plain Talk"*

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54 FEB 25 1949

THE INSIDE STORY OF OUR SOVIET UNDERWORLD

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

THE SHOCK to which the country was treated early last month, when Whittaker Chambers, a senior editor of *Time* magazine, and Elizabeth T. Bentley, Vassar graduate, revealed some of the inside operations of Soviet espionage in Washington, was a nine-year-old tale to this writer.

When Mr. Chambers disclosed to the world that the facts in his possession had been called to the attention of President Roosevelt's secretary, the late Marvin H. McIntyre, and that they were later detailed to Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State and White House confidant, he broke the seal of official secrecy hiding some exciting pages of current history.

My intimate contact with that fantastic and almost incredible global political underworld of which Chambers and Bentley had been denizens in the United States began some eight months before the outbreak of World War II. It all started in January, 1939, with my collaboration with General Walter Krivitsky, former Chief of the Soviet Secret Service in Western

Europe who two years later was found dead in a Washington hotel under mysterious circumstances, with a dum-dum bullet in his head.

The wide world, which was shaken by Krivitsky's revelations, had never been told that he had been invited by the British Government to come to London for consultations in Soviet espionage matters and that his still-unexplained violent end followed his return from England.

The publication in the spring of 1939 by *The Saturday Evening Post* of Krivitsky's sensational articles, in which he foistold the Stalin-Hitler pact, gave the key to the baffling purge of the Red Army generals, and divulged the kidnapping and counter-

feiting rings operated by the Soviet Government, brought Whittaker Chambers to me. Through a mutual friend, now one of the editors of an important monthly magazine, Chambers sought me out with his story some time in May. He had been tremendously impressed by Krivitsky's exposures. Chambers behaved like a man

Mr. Chambers said he first told his story to Isaac Don Levine, editor of *PLAIN TALK* magazine. Mr. Levine, he said, took up the matter with the late Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt. Mr. McIntyre referred him to Mr. Berle. . . .

He said he gave much of the information brought before the House committee today to Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State and advisor to the late President Roosevelt.

—From Whittaker Chambers' testimony, August 3, 1948, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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full of fears and suspicions. And no wonder, for he was leading the life of a hunted animal—hunted by Soviet underworld killers, operating freely in the great metropolis.

I would not have believed it possible a few months earlier, before I met Krivitsky, that such things could be on this continent. But I had had some startling experiences in the meantime.

In the first week of March, a few days before the appearance on the newsstands of the issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* containing the first of Krivitsky's series of articles, he had a luncheon date in a Times Square cafeteria with Mr. S., the labor editor of a foreign-language newspaper. During lunch they discovered that they were being watched by two men at a nearby table. Suddenly Krivitsky turned deathly pale. He recognized in one of his eavesdropping neighbors a certain Comrade Bassoff, an OGPU agent he had known well in Moscow.

As Krivitsky and S. made for the cashier and the exit, they were accosted by the other two. Bassoff spoke up: "Hello, Walter." Krivitsky returned the acknowledgement. Bassoff then indicated that he knew of Krivitsky's break with the Soviet service, and suggested that they betake themselves somewhere for a heart to heart talk. While Krivitsky parried the invitation, he and S. found themselves at the corner of 43rd Street and Broadway, followed by Bassoff and his unidentified mate.

The New York Times Annex Building, which houses the editorial offices of that newspaper, lay a couple of hundred feet away on 43rd Street. The labor reporter of *The New York*

Times, Joseph Shaplen, was a friend of Mr. S. and had met Krivitsky. There lay safety. Above all, Krivitsky thought, Bassoff and his colleague must not trail him to his most secret quarters. Krivitsky and S. made for the third floor, the city room, followed by Bassoff who kept up some pleasant chatter about various comrades. Bassoff's companion remained behind. Krivitsky was sure that he would stand watch outside.

Mr. Shaplen was out. Krivitsky and S. said they would wait for him. Marooned in the waiting room of America's greatest newspaper, within a few feet of an oblivious city editor, was the ex-Chief of Soviet Intelligence in Western Europe, and one of Stalin's ace bloodhounds hot on his trail. As the news from all over the globe was pouring in behind the thin partition, the staff of editors and reporters never suspected that on the bench outside, within their grasp, sat the man with the world's biggest story of the year—in circumstances which alone would have made a national sensation.

THE HUNTER and the quarry, Bassoff and Krivitsky, stayed in the waiting room and chatted for half an hour while S. was trying frantically to telephone a few friends to come to the rescue. I was not at home. Benjamin Stolberg, the well-known writer on labor, was reached. He got in touch with Suzanne La Follette. Both of these acquaintances of Krivitsky's and friends of Mr. Shaplen responded to the call and rushed to the *Times*.

Bassoff departed and Mr. Shaplen returned to his office to find himself involved in a melodramatic situation.

Krivitsky was sure that his accomplice would be left for his clandestine siege in the *Times* waiting room. The wait continued all afternoon while escape were under discussion. Shaplen finally reached and hastened to the scene. A state of war it was decided to approach of the theater. The entire block would be closed to all traffic. I left to fetch

Toward eight o'clock I drove over to West 43rd Street. I asked one of the mounted police on duty if he would let me see some people from the building. He was agreeable. Behind the building, however, the two men, Bassoff and Krivitsky, whose descriptions had furnished me. I spotted them loafing in a recess of the building, not far from the entrance. I briskly buttonholed them and authoritatively asked him about this. This took him a moment. He mumbled something away. From my subsequent questioning Krivitsky was positive he had spotted Bassoff's companion.

Within a matter of minutes Krivitsky and some other friends were hustled into the building and made off through the door toward 8th Avenue. It was too late for any pursuers to pick them up as there was not a taxicab in sight.

Footnote: At the time this episode was reported in the *Saturday Evening Post* made this episode without identifying the *New York Times*—to the credit of Mr. Shaplen, who has since

94-36511-94

Krivitsky was sure that Bassoff and his accomplice would trail him if he left for his clandestine home. The siege in the *Times* waiting room continued all afternoon while methods of escape were under discussion. Mr. Shaplen finally reached me and I hastened to the scene. After a council of war it was decided to wait until the approach of the theater hour when the entire block would be cleared of all traffic. I left to fetch my car.

Toward eight o'clock my wife and I drove over to West 43rd Street. I asked one of the mounted policemen on duty if he would let me park for not more than five minutes to pick up some people from the *Times* offices. He was agreeable. Before entering the building, however, I looked for the two men, Bassoff and his colleague, whose description Krivitsky had furnished me. I spotted one figure loafing in a recess of the Times Annex Building, not far from the main entrance. I briskly buttonholed him and authoritatively asked him what he was about. This took him off his guard, he mumbled something, and moved away. From my subsequent description Krivitsky was positive that I had spotted Bassoff's companion.

Within a matter of minutes I took Krivitsky and some of the group down, hustled them into my car and made off through the deserted block toward 8th Avenue. It was impossible for any pursuers to pick up our trail, as there was not a taxicab in sight.

Footnote: At the time, *The Saturday Evening Post* made reference to this episode without identifying *The New York Times* — to protect Mr. Shaplen, who has since passed away.

THAT Whittaker Chambers, a native son of America, could live in a state of terror in this land of the free, sleeping with a rifle at his side, behind drawn curtains, to guard his wife and two children from Soviet vengeance, did not seem incredible to me after my experiences with Krivitsky. Yet I knew that even among veteran journalists and high government officials the painful truth would be disbelieved and at best taken with many grains of salt. I became conscious of a chasm dividing people of my own circle and beliefs, who would not comprehend the realities I was dealing with.

Little by little Chambers gained confidence in me. He finally agreed to my proposal to bring him together with Krivitsky. By now I was aware from my intimate conversations with each that tying the two men together were many threads of the international Soviet network. Agents operating under different aliases and on various forged passports, commuting between Moscow and New York and a score of other capitals, peopled the shadowy world common to both men, one a veteran of the Comintern and Soviet military intelligence services, the other a gifted intellectual of Long Island origin, who had embraced communism in his youth. It was like bringing together the North and South Poles.

For some hours I assisted in breaking the ice and getting conversation started. As the evening progressed, my education and my amazement grew apace. One secret OGPU mission after another in the United States was exhumed in my presence, and each of the two men contributed identifying details. Passing before me was a gal-

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lery of rogues who moved about in certain central areas of Manhattan. Outstanding among them was a man by the name of "Oscar" — the first mention of whom galvanized both.

Now, "Oscar" had been an intimate protégé of Krivitsky's in Moscow. Chambers did not know his real name, which was Markin, but he knew his case only too well. "Oscar" had died after a severe beating by three men in a New York speakeasy in 1932. Moscow had never believed that "Oscar's" death was anything but the result of a political plot. Krivitsky had been in on the various investigations which the Moscow headquarters of the Soviet Secret Service conducted into "Oscar's" violent death. And Chambers had been in touch with people who quietly arranged for "Oscar's" medical death certificate and for his unobtrusive burial by L. L., another Soviet agent.

The case of "Oscar" was remarkable because he had been something of a *Wunderkind* in the Soviet underworld. Molotov himself had received him upon his return from an inspection trip to the United States and accepted his recommendations to reorganize the Soviet espionage services here by putting the Comintern and Communist Party networks under military intelligence direction. "Oscar" was sent back to the United States by Molotov to carry out this reorganization which had caused bitter feuds among the Communist underground agents in this country. His sudden death under strange circumstances came soon afterwards. No wonder Moscow did not believe the official version of his death.

I retired after midnight while

Krivitsky and Chambers were still exploring the ramifications of the "Oscar" mystery. When I awoke in the morning the light was still on in the front room, and the two men were still talking, exchanging details, filling in gaps, and rounding out the pattern of a vast subterranean domain familiar to only the two of them.

Before Whittaker Chambers had unfolded the full canvas of Soviet espionage in high quarters in Washington, Krivitsky had confided in me, under circumstances which permitted of no doubt, some appalling information. He knew of at least two full-fledged Soviet spies in the inner sanctums of the British Government. One was a code clerk in the secretariat of the Cabinet. Krivitsky gave me his name. The other was in a similar post with the Committee of Imperial Defence. Krivitsky did not know his real name, but knew his background and could describe his appearance. It had taken Stalin perhaps three years of manipulation, according to Krivitsky, at a cost of \$200,000, to plant his man under the most respectable auspices in the top secret office of the British Cabinet.

The two Soviet spies did not know of each other's existence. The Kremlin was not only in receipt of all the vital secrets of an agonized world under the threat of Hitler's aggression, but was in a position to check one agent against the other. The thought that Hitler, with whom Stalin was then secretly negotiating, might have access to all this was indeed terrifying. And so was the realization that Stalin had similar plants in Washington in places as high as the White House.

(To be continued in the next issue)

~~They~~ M

THE WAR of words is generating dangerous actions. In tainties that best today there seems that all can depend words do mean in another way, words that they the distillation years in the during which to weigh words more particularly men — and headlines and

"Just a lot of commonest espionage. There are such as "Propaganda" or words sometimes they cannot be taken backdown. Be tempt or a false speak, movement

The great most persons really mean carry her past and against logical conduct may all be must fulfill If the new really mean pean Record mitted to History government

94-36511-94

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, F. B. I.

DATE: February 7, 1949

FROM : SAC New York

SUBJECT: "PLAIN TALK"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(BUREAU FILE 94-36511) INDIVIDUAL

Transmitted herewith for the information of the Bureau is the February 1949 issue of "Plain Talk".

Enclosure 1

94-36511-97

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EX-15

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EX-15

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The Strange Case of Laurence Duggan

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

ARE WE any nearer a solution of the strange case of Laurence Duggan, six weeks after his tragic death? Did Laurence Duggan meet with foul play, as Sumner Welles, himself the center of an enigmatic case, asserted on the day following the tragedy? Did he meet his death through an accidental fall from the window of his sixteenth floor office? Or was it suicide?

To this writer a solution of the mystery is of more than ordinary moment. Upon my return from a short trip to Mexico, where the news of Duggan's death came as a shock to me some 24 hours after its occurrence, I found a conglomeration of misunderstandings, misstatements, and downright falsehoods concerning my connection with the painful case.

It would be a Sisyphean task to clear away the mass of distortions of the plain and available facts in the tragedy. In a dogged effort to solve the mystery, I undertook to ferret out the ascertainable truth. At this writing, here is my balance-sheet of the inquiry into the facts versus the fallacies:

Fallacy. The investigations into the circumstances of Laurence Duggan's death are closed and the New York police report on the case is conclusive.

Fact. Three life insurance companies, which had issued policies totaling over \$30,000 to Mr. Duggan,

are probing the case. Furthermore, there are pending United States Government inquiries which involve a number of witnesses whose claimed acquaintanceship or friendship with Mr. Duggan, when completely explored, are bound to shed additional light on the mystery.

Fallacy. When Federal agents interviewed Mr. Duggan on December 10 he learned for the first time that his name had been involved in the Chambers-Hiss investigations.

Fact. Mr. Duggan first learned that his name had been mentioned in connection with the Alger Hiss probe as far back as October 1948. This knowledge came to Mr. Duggan following Whittaker Chambers' secret testimony on August 27 before the House Committee in executive session. There is evidence that he had also been interviewed on previous occasions by Federal agents on the political reliability of various persons.

Much of Chambers' testimony was made public in the press by Raymond J. Blair in the *New York Herald Tribune* of October 15, 1948, naming Noel Efeld, former State Department official, as having been a member of an underground Communist apparatus. The authorities had long taken an interest in Noel Field's Communist activities. But it must have come as a

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great shock to Mr. Duggan, who was one of Field's close friends.

Fallacy. It is a common belief that brilliant idealists are not easily, taken in by Soviet masters of duplicity, despite such tragic examples as Benes and Masaryk.

Fact. It is believed that Mr. Duggan was worried by the revelation of Noel Field's connection with Soviet espionage when it was reported in the press. It remains to be ascertained how Mr. Field explained the matter to his friend, Mr. Duggan. It is significant that in 1947, in response to an inquiry about Noel Field, Mr. Duggan stated that Field was not a Communist.

Fallacy. Mr. Duggan had no friends among Communists.

Fact. Let the record of Noel Field and of the friendship between the Fields and the Duggans speak. Noel Haviland Field, shortly after graduating from Harvard, entered the State Department service with the rank of vice-consul on September 1, 1926. In 1928 Mr. Field was a member of the Communist Party, according to the sworn testimony of J. B. Matthews, then a recognized fellow-traveler and one of the organizers of the pro-Communist League Against War and Fascism. This testimony, it should be emphasized, was given before the House Committee on November 7, 1938, the year before Mr. Matthews became identified with that Committee as Director of Research. In 1930 Mr. Field served as assistant secretary at the London Naval Conference, after which he rose in the Department of State to become secretary to the American delegation in the preliminary naval conversations in London in 1934.

The record shows that Laurence Duggan entered the State Department service in 1930. According to Drew Pearson, Mr. Duggan's close friend, the latter attended Communist meetings in Alexandria, Va., in the early 30s. From October 1933 to 1935 the Duggans and the Fields occupied dwellings in the same house in Washington at 419 4th Street, N.W.

Mr. Field left the State Department service in 1936 to go to Geneva where he took a post with the disarmament section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Here he was in touch with General Walter Krivitsky, then Chief of Soviet Secret Service in Western Europe. General Krivitsky, who died from a mysterious shot in a Washington hotel in February 1941, told me in the summer of 1939 that Noel Field had been one of his American sources in Geneva. This relationship existed fully two years before Krivitsky came to the United States and a year before he broke with the Soviets.

The night of September 2, 1939, when Whittaker Chambers named to Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, in my presence, State Department officials connected with underground Communist operations, Noel Field was among them. Mr. Chambers had again named Noel Field on August 27, 1948, as disclosed by the *Herald Tribune* on October 15. Chambers testified that Alger Hiss had "made a number of attempts to draw Field in, only to discover that Field was connected with another apparatus." When questioned by Rep. Nixon, Chambers elaborated: "Field was already a Communist working in another apparatus."

Fallacy. The implication, of all things, by Duggan's defenders and left-wing friends, that he was guilty of misprision because he had been approached on several occasions by Soviet agents seeking unsuccessfully to enlist him in the Soviet underground.

Fact. Attorney General Clark made the statement that Laurence Duggan told the FBI that he had been approached in the late 1930s by people who wanted him to join an alleged Communist espionage ring. Mr. Duggan's friend, Drew Pearson, according to *The Washington Post*, claimed to know the identities of the two Soviet operatives.

One of the pair was also identified by James A. Wechsler in the *New York Post* as Hedda Gumperz, a former wife of Gerhardt Eisler, and now Mrs. Paul Massing. Having broken years ago with the Communist underground, Mrs. Massing figured as a "mystery witness" in the Hiss-Chambers inquiry. According to Messrs. Wechsler and Pearson she tried to recruit Laurence Duggan into the Communist apparatus in the mid-30s. How did she get to Duggan? Her answer is, "no comment." It is known, however, that the then Hedda Gumperz claims to have called on Mr. Duggan once at his home. It is also known that she and Field were close associates.

Who made the second approach to Mr. Duggan? According to Hedda Gumperz, as reported by Drew Pearson, it was Col. Boris Bykov himself, Soviet master spy in this country. Mr. Pearson undoubtedly did not realize the reflection he was casting upon his late friend, for it is inconceivable to anyone familiar with Soviet espionage

tactics that a super-secret agent of Bykov's standing would personally tackle a prospect of Duggan's calibre and risk rebuff and exposure.

When the Hedda Gumperz disclosures became known to Mr. Duggan, he minced no words about the decided change in his feelings for the Noel Fields. Not long before his tragic death Mr. Duggan made the statement, speaking of people who had been revealed as Soviet agents, that he could no longer regard them as friends.

To add to the confusion, there is the part played in the affair by the millionaire Communist, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, no relation to Noel Field. According to Drew Pearson, Mr. Duggan volunteered to the FBI the information "that he also had been approached by Frederick Eijeld, a well-known New York Communist, who had been a classmate in Harvard and who also asked him for confidential information." Mr. Duggan had also turned Frederick Vanderbilt Field down.

Fallacy. Whittaker Chambers had charged Mr. Duggan, according to the statements allegedly made by me, with transmitting confidential state papers to a Soviet apparatus.

Fact. I never reported Mr. Chambers as having charged Mr. Duggan with transmitting confidential papers. Drew Pearson used the right phrase when he spoke of "confidential information." Now Whittaker Chambers is in a position to confirm the information volunteered by Mr. Duggan involving Frederick Vanderbilt Field. The latter plainly told Mr. Chambers, when he was angling for a contact with Mr. Duggan, that Duggan "was

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already connected." A fair interpretation of that claim would be that Mr. Duggan was a victim in the hands of a close friend with whom he was sharing confidential information without realizing that his trust was being betrayed, and that Frederick Vanderbilt Field knew of Noel Field's friendship with the Duggans.

Fallacy. Everything was done to establish the facts in the case.

Fact. In the confusion which followed the Duggan tragedy, few took the trouble to reconstruct all the real circumstances, and to look for the motive behind the act on the theory that it was either an accident or suicide as the police maintain, or foul play, as Sumner Welles maintained:

1. Leading criminal psychiatrists hold that the behavior of a person contemplating suicide is frequently normal and routine, to all outward appearances. Such a person would not display the troubles that had been preying upon his mind.

2. Mr. Duggan returned to his office at 6 p.m. and not at 6:30, as generally believed, and remained there a whole hour before the fatal 7 p.m.

3. Mr. Duggan, a commuter to Scarsdale, was in the habit of calling his wife whenever he missed his customary train. Did he call his home on the fatal evening of December 20, and, if so, what was his message?

4. The case was handled or mis-handled as a routine suicide by the precinct police before its importance became public, and it was not until 2 o'clock of the following afternoon that the excellent Homicide Squad of the New York Police Department went into action.

5. The window with the glass ventilator, so widely photographed in the press, was not the window through which Mr. Duggan went out. A second window in Mr. Duggan's office, without a ventilator, which was found open to a height of about 30 inches, and the sill of which is 33 inches above the floor, was the one involved.

6. Although there was a spot in the center of the snow on the 21-inch-wide sill of that window, indicating pressure by a heavy body, no impression of the disturbed area was taken on the night of the act. Most of the snow had melted by the time the homicide detectives came on the scene some 18 hours later.

7. No check was made on the evening of the tragedy of all persons remaining in the various offices in the big building. Nor were the two sets of fire escapes in the rear, connecting with adjoining buildings, then inspected for footprints. No night register was kept by the watchman in the building.

8. Mr. Duggan was observed falling, by at least two witnesses, one of whom describes the position of the body as partly seated, feet first. Mr. Duggan was heard to emit, during his plunge, a cry resembling a groan.

9. The body of Mr. Duggan landed some three feet beyond the curb which is 13 feet from the building, altogether a distance of about 16 feet away. Since there is no thirteenth story in the building, a fall that distance from the building could be regarded as unusual.

10. No trace was ever found of the lenses or frame of the eyeglasses worn by Mr. Duggan.

94-36511-97

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

22004

SUBJECT: "PLAIN TALK"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bureau file 94-36511)

Transmitted herewith for the information of the Bureau is the March 1949 issue of "PLAIN TALK".

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IN THE MAY, 1948, issue of PLAIN TALK, in a four-page article entitled *Soviet-American Spy Prodigies*, I told the essential facts of the great spy ring officially disclosed on February 10, 1949, by General Douglas MacArthur in his 32,000-word report issued to the War Department.

Although I named the leading figures mentioned, including Agnes Smedley and Guenther Stein, widely known writers on the Far East, not a single American newspaper commented on my exposure. Our press either failed to note my story despite the internal evidence of its authenticity, or was too timid to handle it because of its far-reaching implications.

The attitude of the American press toward the Communist world conspiracy is further evidenced by the fact that more than one year before General MacArthur's report was released, in December, 1947, the *New York Daily News* and the *Washington Times-Herald* received the same story from their able correspondent in Tokyo, and both threw it in the wastepaper basket. The *Chicago Tribune* of the same chain published it under inconspicuous headlines and without comment. Even some months before that I had sent out a press release containing a part of the story; this was based on the boastings of Communists in Shanghai who bragged of their successes in Japan and of how they had pulled the wool over the eyes of the American occupation authorities.

Because Agnes Smedley has threatened to sue General MacArthur, alleging that the source of his report was the Japanese secret police, a charge featured in nearly every newspaper,

So Runs the World

More Light on the Spy Prodigies

it is important to sketch the background of MacArthur's disclosures. Agnes Smedley, it will be remembered, is the author of several books on China and has been serving as instructor at Skidmore College for Women at Saratoga Springs, as speaker at numerous colleges, including Mount Holyoke and the New School for Social Research, as campaigner for Henry Wallace and for various Communist-front groups.

Miss Smedley is an American of Quaker descent. Not so her colleague, Guenther Stein, German-born British subject (via Hong Kong naturalization court). Although he too denied connection with the spy ring, he did not threaten to sue anyone, least of all General MacArthur. He was in New York on February 10 when the story broke. Two days later he turned up in Paris. Let the FBI and the Bureau of Immigration ponder how he had entered the United States in 1944 in view of our laws barring alien Communists.

IN THOSE idyllic days of Yalta and Potsdam, shortly after V-J Day, General MacArthur was ordered from Washington to release all imprisoned Communists in Japan.

And it was immediately thereafter that Owen Lattimore, President Roosevelt's former adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, Henry Wallace's adviser on his

trip to Russia and Chiña in 1944 and ex-chief of the Far East Division of the OWI, was sent to Japan as personal representative of President Truman and head of the economic section of the Pauley Reparations Mission. Labor unions were organized in Japan and the just-released Communists were placed in key positions.

In the meantime General MacArthur's intelligence section came on the court records of the spy trials showing that the ringleader, the German Richard Sorge, press secretary of the Nazi Embassy, and Hozuni Ozaki, editor of the big Tokyo daily *Asahi*, had been executed. Two or three of the more than 30 spies sentenced to long terms had died in Sugamo prison; the others were free, and were found with ease. One was a member of the new, American-created, parliament, several were important labor leaders, some were confidential advisers to the U. S. Military Government, and some were open Communist Party officials. Max Klausen, the secret-radio builder and operator for the ring, had sailed for Vladivostok with his wife.

Those remaining in Japan were interviewed, and confirmed the court records of the case. In fact, they were proud of their part as Soviet spies, for wasn't the U.S.S.R. now "our peace-loving ally" and hadn't they all been rewarded by us with high positions in American-occupied Japan?

Such is the real basis of the Arthur report. It is furthermore fied by hundreds of decoded messages sent to Chita, in Siberia, from Japan by clandestine radio from 1934 to 1941. All of these are now part of the official record.

The repercussion in the German Embassy when Sorge, the Nazi press secretary, was arrested as a Communist master-spy, is reminiscent of echoes of the Chambers-Bentley relations. The ambassador, General Eugen Ott, had been an anti-Nazi German before 1933, but made a quick switch when Hitler came to power. Watching him from inside the Embassy was Gestapo agent Meisinger, now known as the Butcher of Warsaw where he directed the slaying to the last man of the Jews in the ghetto of that tragic capital. This Meisinger was condemned to death by the War Crimes Court at Nuremberg. Sorge had been held under secret arrest for two days before Meisinger learned of his whereabouts. Then Meisinger stormed into the office of the head of the Japanese secret police, berated him in the most humiliating fashion, declared he would pledge his own hands that Sorge was innocent, and that he could believe any one of the others in the German Embassy to be a traitor but he would vouch for Sorge.

Incidentally, this overbearing attitude of racial superiority, so ill-concealed at all times by the Germans, was one of the causes of Japan's refusal to join Hitler in his attack on the U.S.S.R. the previous June.

WHAT is perhaps the greatest spy story of all time is still partly veiled in mystery. Was Earl Browder

for instance, who was in Shanghai when the preparations for the Communist espionage network were being made, involved? What is the identity of the person who went under the code name of "Jacobs," and who was described by some of the witnesses as an American newspaperman? It is believed that only Sorge knew his real name, but Miss Smedley, who had early contacts with the ring, may know the identity of that newspaperman. Whittaker Chambers is reported to have testified as to American connections with the spy ring in Japan. One wonders how many Americans or present residents of the United States were linked with its operations?

The trail of Guenther Stein is calculated to raise many questions. Who sponsored his entry into the United States late in 1944? Mr. Stein was an official participant in a conference at the Institute of Pacific Relations at Hot Springs, Va., lasting from January 6 to January 17, 1945. The meetings were closed to the press. Mr. Stein was there as a member of the British delegation. The American representatives at the super-secret conference included many high officials who certainly must have observed Guenther Stein in action.

Particularly informed on him should be Edward C. Carter, Stein's chief when he served as correspondent for the Institute of Pacific Relations in Chungking. Other sources on Stein would be ex-Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and his two advisers on China, Owen Lattimore and John Carter Vincent, who accompanied him there in 1944. They consulted Mr.

Stein in Chungking. Then there is Frederick Vanderbilt Field, then secretary and trustee of the IPR, writer for the *Daily Worker*, now an avowed Communist.

Another contact between the Jap spy case and the IPR was Hozuni Ozaki, Sorge's second in the ring, who came to the United States in 1936 to attend the IPR conference in the Yosemite Valley in California. There, according to Miller Freeman, Seattle publisher and former naval intelligence officer, he made the contacts to secure permission for the Japanese Navy to survey the Aleutian Islands under the guise of a scientific fisheries survey. When the Japanese attacked the Aleutians in 1942 they had more detailed information on these islands than did our own forces.

Any serious inquiry into the American ramifications of the Soviet spy ring in Japan would inevitably lead to the IPR personnel involved in the notorious *Amerasia* case. About eight months after the arrival of Guenther Stein in the United States, Philip Jaffe and Kate L. Mitchell, both of the magazine *Amerasia*, Lieut. Andrew Roth of Naval Intelligence, and John Stewart Service, a responsible official of the State Department, all connected with the IPR, were named in the *Amerasia* affair which had to do with the theft of top secret state and military documents. Then the iron curtain descended upon the case.

Will the MacArthur disclosures, under the pressure of public opinion, force the authorities to raise that curtain?

ALFRED KOHLBERG

94-36511-98

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

McManus also mentioned he had interviewed Whittaker Chambers. McManus stated he told Chambers that he had heard that Earl Browder had met with Mrs. Roosevelt at her apartment in Washington Square, New York City, during the Presidential campaign of 1936 and also that he had heard Niles was a Communist. Chambers replied that McManus' sources were well informed and reliable but did not refer specifically to either of the above instances.

[REDACTED]

V. J. J.

94-40706-7

Paul Harvey News

REDS REFORMING -- ONE A DAY

By PAUL HARVEY

Since Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley had the inestimable courage to force that first difficult hole in the dike, it's been easier. Today, reformed Communists are tumbling out of the party in a steady stream. The dam is cracking up!

You have heard John Edgar Hoover say that there are today only about 25,000 disciplined Communists in the United States. He adds -- and this is important -- that their "sympathizers" number ten times that many. For every hard-core revolutionary Red, there are ten who will swear they are not Communist and yet who espouse every individual, every idea, every organization, every protestation that is.

I have just recently learned that when the "roll is called up yonder" at least half-a-million Americans are going to be absent by virtue of sometime-membership in this atheist "ism."

They will be absent, that is, unless they have reformed. And I suspect there is more than a little of this personal concern in the increasing number of "decisions for America."

Whittaker Chambers has said, "Communism is an atheist's substitute for religion." In his book "Witness," Chambers shows how "communism succeeds in direct proportion to the failure of other faiths."

It is entirely likely that the recent resurgence of religious conversions in the Catholic and Protestant and Hebraic tradition have been a manifestation of the same "force" which is encouraging the parallel increase in political conversions.

Yesterday's Communists are turning in their suits one a day.

They are showing up in Washington... seeking out the FBI, the Senate Internal Security Committee, the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, offering to tell the whole truth about their past affiliations and associates.

This, we must understand, is the prime test of a converted Commie. "Will he name his fellow conspirators?"

Jay Sourwine, capable counsel for the Eastland Committee, says the Communist drive to discredit and destroy "informers" has been singularly successful, up to now, because the number of ex-Reds willing to testify has been small indeed.

(MORE)

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All that's changing now. Mr. Sourwine says, "Communists who have left the party are coming forward to tell their stories fully and completely in such numbers that the pieces fit together into a mosaic which eventually will disclose all the workings of the party."

As I say, there have been an estimated half-million participants in this conspiracy in the United States since 1919. Some are still in high places. "Mister Big" in the current lineup is known by most every newshound and investigator in Washington, but the evidence against him is lacking.

But it's coming in. Faster now.

The fantastic jig-saw puzzle is being completed at the rate of a new piece every day.

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94-41297-8

RECORDED - 9

July 1, 1952

INDEXED - 9

Mr. Robert G. Richards
Assistant Professor of Social
Studies
Florida Southern College
Lakeland, Florida

Dear Mr. Richards:

Your letter dated June 21, 1952, with enclosure, has been received, and I am glad to learn that the material you received was of value.

I appreciate receiving your observations and the opportunity to review the clipping which you enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: By letter dated 6-18-52 correspondent was furnished various Bureau reprints regarding the subject of Communism. The enclosed clipping regarding Judge Musmanno's critical comment regarding Whittaker Chambers recent book.

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JUL 15 1952

**Judge Condemns
Chambers' Book,
Asks U. S. Action**

PITTSBURGH, June 19.—
A Pennsylvania supreme court justice today condemned Whitaker Chambers' best seller, Witness, as a "monstrous book" and called on Congress to take action against the author.

Justice Michael A. Musmanno, told the state convention of the Disabled American Veterans that Chambers is making a fortune by lauding "Communism as a great faith and a vision."

Musmanno asked the DAV to condemn Chambers "for his betrayal of the American dead in Korea, for his propagandizing in behalf of Communism, for his extolling of Stalin and Lenin in his studied disrespect to Washington, Lincoln and other immortal patriots of America."

A resolution offered by the justice will be voted on later.

Musmanno, a judge at the war crimes trials at Nuernberg, Germany, after World War II, referred to Chambers as "an accomplice of Alger Hiss, who is now serving five years in prison for his crimes against the United States."

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Comics ...	5-B	Movies ...	4-B
Deaths ...	2-A	Radio	4-B
Editorials ..	12-A	Weather ..	7-B
Markets ..	6-7-B	Women	14-16-A

Tampa Tribune
June 20, 1952

94-43615-333
Encl

File No: See References

Re: Chamber

Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 65-57768-38	5/24/49	NEW YORK Letter	1	1	(b)(1)
✓ 66-2542-86	1/31/48	New York Letter	8	3	N.P.
94-44687-1	2/29/52	Letter from Presley to Nichols	2	2	
✓ 97-401-37	5/25/42	NEW YORK Report	24	3	N.P.
✓ 97-3076-19	6/12/52	MEMO BERANIGAN to Belmont Wknd	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
✓ 100-0-31372	1/9/57	MEMO Nichols to Tolson	1	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3-29-116	4/20/49	NEW HAVEN Letter	8	1	N.P. (b)(7)(c)
✓ 100-3-60-677	8/26/48	WFO Letter	1	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3-64-168	10/10/47	MEMO Fletcher to Ladd	1	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3-4826	2/54	INTERNAL PUBLICATION FROM CIA to FBI	7	0	Released in the H.S.S. See References (Page 124)
✓ 100-3-65-1119	3/16/49	WFO Report	19	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3-65-1145	9/26/49	WFO Report	83	3	N.P. (b)(2)

161 17

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

Page 29

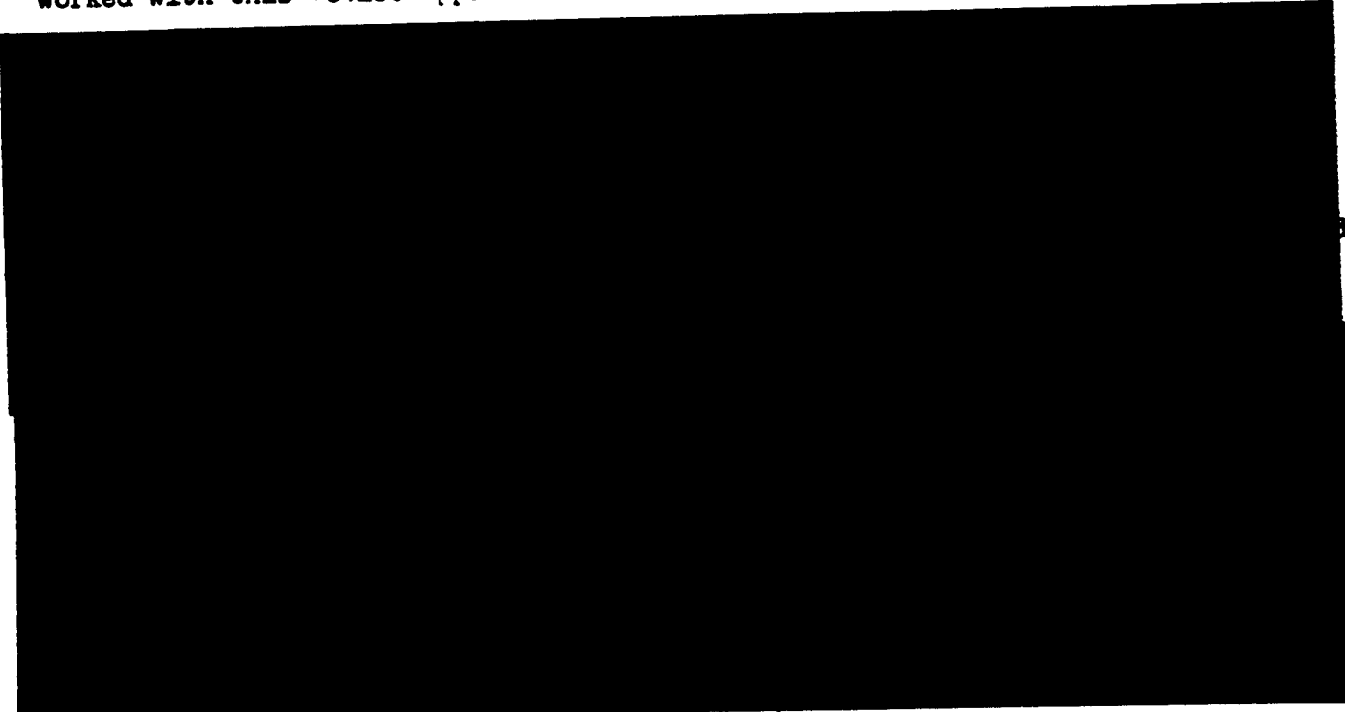
DATE: May 24, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

J. J. ETT

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
ESPIONAGE -R
(Bureau File 65-57768)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS operated as a Soviet Agent from sometime in 1932 until April, 1938. All of his activities occurred in the United States, principally in New York City and Washington, D.C. CHAMBERS was born April 1, 1901 in Philadelphia, Pa. He became a member of the Communist Party in New York City in 1924 and was subsequently associated with the "Daily Worker" and the "New Masses". In 1932, while editor of the "New Masses", he was detached from the open Communist Party and began to act as a liaison between the Communist Party and a Soviet espionage apparatus in New York City. He also actively worked with this Soviet Apparatus from 1932-1934.



cc: Los Angeles
San Francisco
Washington Field

FXP:MMW
65-14635- Sub File "C"

RECORDED - 149

INDEXED - 125

65-57768-38

ETT

65 JUL 14 1949



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Winterrowd	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Holloman	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

January 31, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

[REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

[As instructed, there are submitted herewith summaries on the following individuals who were formerly connected with Soviet intelligence and who are now cooperative with the Bureau:]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[Handwritten signature]
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED

166-2542-8-6

INDEXED

F B I

[REDACTED]

FIP:CTC

65-14635

52 FEB 17 1948

RECEIVED

1/31/48

Letter to Director
NY 65-14635

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

CHAMBERS has stated that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1924 until the Spring of 1937. Further, for the four years immediately prior to the Spring of 1937, he was a member of the underground movement of the Communist Party, stationed in Washington, D. C. From 1926 to 1930, he was managing editor of the "Daily Worker", following which he dropped out of the Party for a period of two or three years and then became editor of "New Masses" for approximately a year sometime around 1933.

CHAMBERS has claimed that he was not directly connected with the OGPU but, on the contrary, his real position was with the underground movement of the Communist Party. However, he has admitted acting as a courier in New York City between one ARTHUR, unidentified, and one PETER, subsequently identified as ALEXANDER STEVENS, beginning in 1932 and continuing up to sometime in 1935. As the results of these contacts with PETER and ARTHUR, CHAMBERS has met or has heard of a number of individuals whom he was told directly belonged to the underground apparatus or he suspected were connected with the Russian intelligence system. As stated, CHAMBERS left the Communist Party in 1937.

From the above, it is believed that CHAMBERS is in a position to possibly identify individuals who were active in the Communist Party underground or in Russian espionage circles between 1932 and 1935. In the past,

66-2542-8-6

1/31/48

Letter to Director
NY 65-14635

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

he has been able to mention such individuals who operated in New York, Washington or on the West Coast. However, as to the latter group, CHAMBERS himself never worked on the West Coast and his information pertaining to these individuals has been limited to infrequent contacts or hearsay.

At the present, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is a senior editor of "Time" magazine and necessarily, contacts with him are limited and confidential.]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

66-2542-8-6

sh
100

Madrid, Spain
February 29, 1952

T.H.H.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Things are picking up around here, in spite of the absence of an Ambassador, but Ambassador McVeigh should be coming in here about the end of March, possibly accompanied by NSA and military negotiation groups. At least the military group should be here, since they seem to be the first prepared. The important visitors seem to be increasing, and there are a few of them bouncing around town now, who are on their way home from the NATO conference in Lisbon.

One recent visitor to Madrid was Carl Brandt, of Brandt and Brandt, 101 Park Avenue, New York City. You may recall that Brandt is an agent for authors, playwrights, etc., and according to his account of some of the authors he represents, I take it that he is pretty successful in his field. He advised me that he is representing Whittaker Chambers in the new book which Chambers has written. Brandt tells me that he sells 80 to 90 articles a year to Readers Digest, and seems to be well in with magazine publishers in general.

Your friend, Leo Rosten, of Look Magazine, told Brandt to get in touch with me when he arrived in Madrid.

Mr. Brandt stated that he had met Mr. Hoover a couple of times, but told me he had never met you. I suggested that in his next trip to Washington he might care to drop in and call on you. This invitation was motivated by the belief that you might find Mr. Brandt's connection of some possible assistance to you.

One observation that Brandt made concerning the publicity arrangements of federal agencies was that from the magazine publishers' standpoint, they gave too much news to the newspapers, and not enough news to the magazines, that the articles which were offered to magazine publishers concerning the work of federal agencies were generally not quickly grabbed up because they were a rehash of information which had previously been released to the newspapers. It was his

76 APR 2 1952

SE 45
RECORDED - 129

MAR 21 1952

12

INDEXED - 129

EX

44687-1

2/29/52

suggestion that more federal agencies should, in order to enlarge their magazine publicity, try to hold back from the newspapers some fresh, interesting material which could be written up and handled in magazine form. He, of course, was taking into consideration the day by day hot news which is more for newspaper consumption, but felt that a lot of interesting background stories of general operations or particular cases could be used to increase magazine publicity. This is merely his point of view; you know the situation extremely well and have probably heard this argument before. However, Brandt, in my opinion, was sincere, and you may find when he calls on you that the contact is worthwhile.

Juan Trippe and other top brass of Pan American Airways will be in town this weekend. Among the future scheduled arrivals is the Honorable John Nicholas Brown, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air; and Mr. and Mrs. John Blair, friends of Justice and Mrs. Robert Jackson, are due in here during the first part of April. In view of the annual fair in Sevilla, many tourists will be in Spain for the fair and for Holy Week, including Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Odium (Jacqueline Cochrane). I will probably have some contact with these people, especially the Odiums, and if there are any items you are particularly interested in, please let me know. Otherwise, if any juicy morsels come my way, I will pass them on to you.

It is always interesting to meet these people coming through, and I welcome your letters regarding any personal or official friends who come into my bailiwick.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely
Joe Presley

94-44687-1

5/25/42

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

He informed that the only two individuals who he can recall as having severed connections with the DAILY WORKER as he did, were "X" and MARGUERITE YOUNG, the former wife of SEYMOUR WOLDMAN, one of the secretaries of EARL BROWDER. The individual referred to as "X" is being so designated because Mr. RUSHMORE stated that it is not generally known he was connected with the DAILY WORKER at one time, and he is not desirous that such should become known. Mr. RUSHMORE stated that if he should be contacted, RUSHMORE's name should not be used. Mr. RUSHMORE could not inform as to the present whereabouts of MARGUERITE YOUNG, but doubted that he was in New York City.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

97-401-37

[REDACTED]

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

[REDACTED]

Will contact the individual designated on page 18 of instant report as "X", for the purpose of securing any information he may possess concerning the operations, financial set-up and foreign connections of the DAILY WORKER and subject company.

[REDACTED]

5/25/42

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

The individual designated as "X" is WHITAKER CHAMBERS, presently employed by Timo, Inc., New York City.

97-401-37

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 9, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols *hpf*

SUBJECT: HERBERT SOLA
EDITOR, FORTUNE MAGAZINE

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

[REDACTED]

However, he got religion and he was one of the spark plugs in the anti-communist crowd at Time magazine, was a very close personal friend of Whittaker Chambers, and Toledano knew Sola to be a very vigorous and effective anticommunist. *12-14*

[REDACTED]

LBN:hpf
(4)

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

INDEXED-61
RECORDED-61

100-0-31372

17 JAN 23 1957

EX-125

60 JAN 21 1957

SEARCHED

126
Holtz
No record
Serial 487

Director, FBI

April 20, 1949

Name and NY File #

Member CP

Sympathizer CP

Identifying Data

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Rebulet to New Haven 2-18-49 in case entitled, "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, was, Et Al, Perjury, Espionage (R)", which enclosed a letter to the Bureau by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in which she stated that [REDACTED] tried to convert her son to Communism about three years ago.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-3-29-716

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 2

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: ⁰ COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
District #1, Washington Field Division
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

... according to testimony given before the HCUA, is the individual who is alleged to have received the 1929 Model A Ford automobile which ALGER HISS claims he had given to [REDACTED] CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

62 SEP 20 1948

100-121

cc - Baltimore
WFO - 100-17493

100-3-60-677

File (5)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: October 10, 1947

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER *HBF*

SUBJECT:

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Mailing Address

ASAC Lally of Baltimore called at 5:05 p.m. and advised with reference to the possibilities of a mail drop of the Communist Party or espionage system at Westminster, Maryland, that the only possibilities revealed by a check of their files are: First, Whittaker Chambers, who resided at Westminster, Maryland, R.F.D. 2, as late as 1943. They do not know his present address.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HEF:MJJ

RECORDED

100-3-64-168

F B I

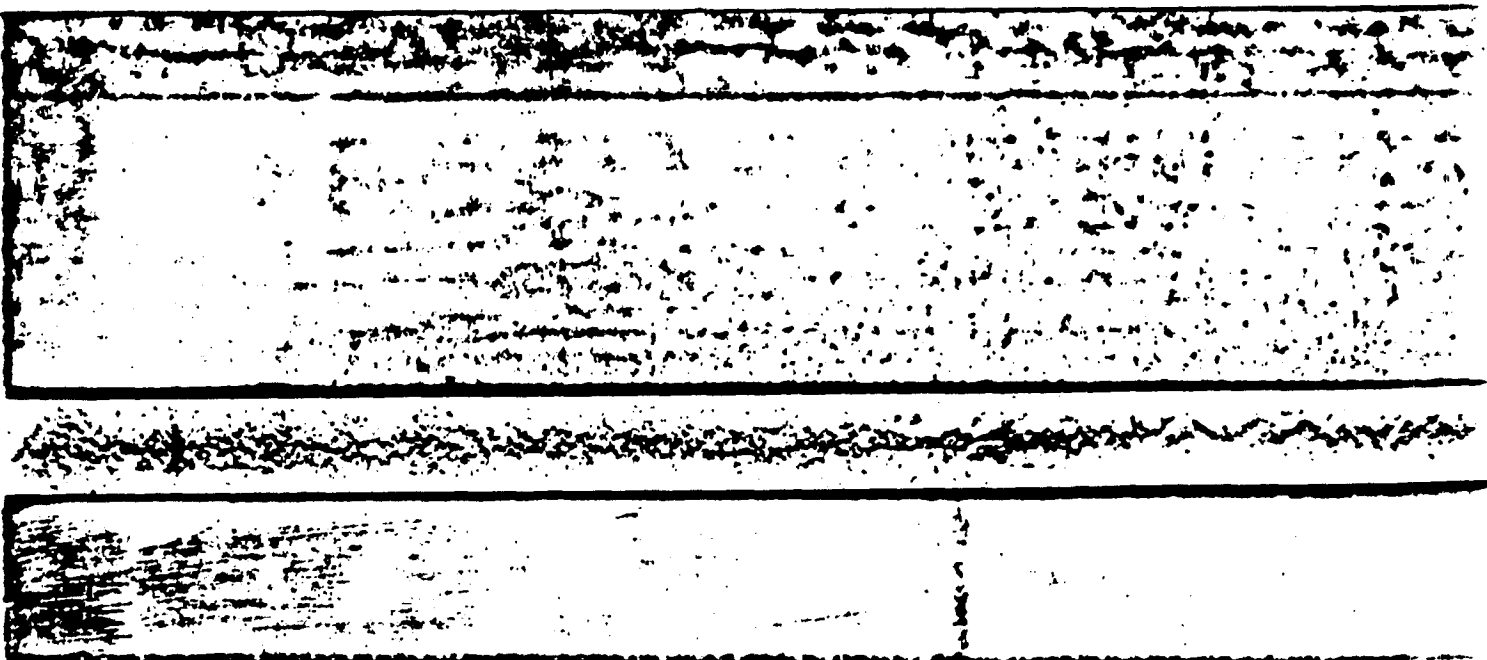
15 NOV 18 1947

EX-128

117

53 NOV 21 1947

file 100



3/16/49

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(LOE PRESSMAN has been quoted by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as having been a member of the Communist Party Underground Group operating in Washington, D. C., during the 1930s.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

* [REDACTED]

100-3-65-1119

9/26/49

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.INFORMATION AS TO THE EXISTENCE OF COGOG:

On May 10, 1945, Mr. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in an interview with Special Agents HARLAND F. DANNER and EDWARD F. HUMMER, advised concerning the Washington underground that in approximately 1934 his courier activities between ARTHUR and PETER ceased. He has never seen ARTHUR since. At that time he was instructed to contact HAROLD WARE (son of "MOTHER ELLA REEVES BLOOR," self-styled mother of Communism in the United States) in Washington, D. C. He was told by PETER that he would act as a connecting link between HAROLD WARE and PETER in New York City, and that in addition to these activities as a courier, he would also serve as a sort of morale officer, giving pep talks and indoctrination talks to the Communist group headed by HAROLD WARE in Washington. He explained that WARE was the leader of the group of men composed of employees of the Government in high salaried positions who were Communist Party members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the underground of the Communist Party.

By way of background, he explained that the Communist Party is set up along two distinct lines. The first of these lines is the Communist Party in its physical open form made up of members who hold membership cards and pay dues regularly, with no obvious attempt to conceal their Party affiliation. The second line of activity is carried on through an underground organization, which is set up for the purpose of concealing the Communist Party activities of members whose affiliations must be kept secret due to the nature of their occupations. He added that the underground is commonly referred to by the members as the underground apparatus. He further explained that the underground is set up on the principal of parallel organizations, and that there are several organizations, the members of which he never knew.

Each organization consisted of approximately six to ten individuals who did not know the existence or composition of any of the other units and who maintained liaison with one leader, in this case, PETER, by means of a liaison man who transmitted instructions between PETER and the organization.

100-3-65-1145

9/26/49

WFO 100-17070

He pointed out that in the capacity of courier, he was the liaison man who transmitted instructions between PETER and the particular underground group headed by HAROLD WARE, and that he did not know definitely of the operations of other liaison men between PETER and other underground units in Washington, but based on knowledge gained through his conversations with PETER, he assumed this existed.

With further reference to the organization headed by HAROLD WARE, CHAMBERS explained there were approximately eight individual members and that almost every one of these members was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington, which consisted of from six to eight members, that the members of each of these underground units were not aware of the identity nor the composition of any of the other units. He pointed out that after having been assigned to work with WARE, he learned the identity of the members of that particular underground group, inasmuch as he met with them on numerous occasions. He named the following individuals as those he could later recall as having attended the group meetings: JOHN ABT, LEE GRESSMAN, HENRY COLLINS, NATHAN BERLO, CHARLES KRIVITSKY wa. CHARLES KRAMER, ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS, NATHAN WITT, ROST (unknown), an unknown individual believed to be WEBSTER CLAY POWELL. CHAMBERS recalled the above men used to meet at several places around Washington, and named the following as some of them: (1) the violin studio belonging to HELEN WARE (HAROLD WARE's sister), located above a florist shop on Connecticut Avenue near Dupont Circle, (2) JOHN ABT's house on 15th Street, (3) HENRY COLLINS' apartment on St. Matthew's Court, over a garage (this was the principal meeting place for the group), (4) the group met once at KRAMER's house.

HENRY COLLINS was the treasurer of the group and apparently collected a percentage of the salary of each member, which was transmitted to PETER in New York. He added that COLLINS had some regular way of sending this money to New York, which was unknown to CHAMBERS, but on several occasions, when he supposed this system had broken down, he was instructed by COLLINS to deliver a package which he was told contained money, to PETER. He explained in this connection that he never at any time knew what was actually in any of the packages or envelopes which he transmitted, and that he had never tried to inquire as to their contents on the assumption that such inquiry would arouse the distrust of his correspondents. Other than on these occasions when he transmitted funds, CHAMBERS explained that his dealings were directly with HAROLD WARE, NATHAN WITT or JOHN ABT, who were successively the leaders of this group.

100-3-65-1145

9/26/49

WFO 100-17070

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WAINHOUSE, Colonel DAVID W.

It was reported that the Colonel was employed by the State Department as of June 9, 1948. T-40, of known reliability, advised on December 14, 1946, that the subject had invited ALGER HISS to his home. The informant stated that the acquaintanceship was more than casual. The subject's parents were born in Lithuania.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

File No: See References

Re: Chambers

Date: Nov. 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 100-11820- 482	8/31/50	Baltimore Tel-type	3	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 84)
✓ 100-11820- 489	9/20/49	New York Report	26	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 123)
✓ 100-13058- 23	7/23/48	San Francisco Teletype	3	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 73)
✓ 100-11820- 512	9/29/50	New York Letter	13	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 82)
✓ 100-11820- 512	9/29/50	New York Report	201	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 82)
✓ 100-11820- 526	11/9/50	WFO Report	30	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 84)
✓ 100-11820- 551	12/13/50	New York Report	37	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 83)
✓ 100-11820- 549	11/28/50	New York Report	43	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 83)
✓ 100-3-74- 2345	12/6/48	New York Letter	5	2	N.P.
✓ 100-3-74- 2553	1/13/49	Baltimore Letter	1	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3-74- 2553	1/27/49	Teletype to El Paso & New York	1	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3-74- 2753	2/2/49	El Paso Letter	9	4	N.P.

368 8

12/6/48

Page 50

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-81752

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

He said that he worked with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on the editorial staff of the "Daily Worker" in 1928 and 1929. [REDACTED]

100-3-74-2345

12/6/48

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-81752

[REDACTED]

He mentioned to Mr. GORDON that while in New York he hoped to contact LOUIS BUDENZ and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for their advice on his book. Mr. GORDON said that he could not tell the informant whom he should see, but requested him not to mention this interview or possible use as a witness.

[REDACTED]

The informant advised that he had been unable to contact BUDENZ or CHAMBERS, but had spent the morning reviewing the draft of his book with ISAAC DON LEVINE.

100-3-74-2345

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 13, 1949

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - BRIEF
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 100-3-74)

The Baltimore Office desires to call to the attention of the Bureau and the New York Office that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, WAS., one of the subjects in the case entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R," reportedly served as a Communist organizer under the name of LANCE CLARK.

[REDACTED]

SB,DEP
100-11800

CC 100-1010
65-1642 (JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WAS, ET AL., ESPIONAGE - R)

SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC New York City - SPECIAL DELIVERY

El Paso (Info.) - AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

100-3-74-2553
JAN 14 1949
W.H. [unclear]

FJP:WBJ

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANU 27, 1949

Transmit the following message to: SAC, EL PASO
NEW YORK

CP, USA - BRIEF, IS C. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED-29 FX-118
100-3-74-2553 HOOVER

It is to be observed that Franklin Victor Reno, was, has recently been interviewed by Agents of the Denver Office as well as the El Paso Office in connection with the case involving Whittaker Chambers.

[REDACTED]

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1949

100-3-74-2553

58 FEB 9 1949 TELETYPE
SENT VIA

6:16 PM

Per [Signature]

COPIES DESTROYED

5-1-50 H 35

2/2/49

EP 100-4528

[REDACTED]

RENO stated that this military assignment was terminated during the spring 1937, at which time he decided he might go to Spain to fight for the Loyalists. He discussed this with SCHOSTECK and he believes that a man from New York came to Washington and discussed the possibilities of RENO's going with him. RENO stated that there was some hitch in the arrangements in that transportation had not been arranged for and other matters and he finally abandoned this idea. RENO stated that he terminated his employment with the WPA during the late spring 1937 and since this employment was terminated he took several Civil Service examinations for other Government employment. Relative to his Communist Party activities at this time, he stated he went down to the water front at Baltimore and contacted PADDY WHELAN who was represented as being the water front top man of the Communist Party. RENO believes he also made a trip to the water front at Philadelphia and met an individual by the name of CARL REEVE. While at Baltimore, RENO stated he sold the "DAILY WORKER," a time or two and also was on a picket line at the Italian Consulate. One day while waiting for PADDY WHELAN in his room at the water front in Baltimore, an individual came in the room who apparently knew RENO's Party name and knew of the anti-military assignment that RENO had just terminated. This was the first meeting of

100-3-74-2753

2/2/49

EP 100-4528

RENO and the unknown individual, identified as "BERNIE." Approximately six weeks prior to RENO's employment at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, RENO received a notice of availability for this position at Aberdeen. On receipt of this notice RENO contacted BERNIE at the water front in Baltimore and told him of this expected employment. At that time BERNIE told him to take the appointment and the Party would consider an assignment for RENO if he should get this appointment. Approximately ten days before commencing to work at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, RENO stated he received an appointment at Aberdeen Proving Grounds and he immediately contacted BERNIE. RENO could not furnish details of how he contacted BERNIE but he thought it was by prior arrangement at the last meeting. BERNIE instructed RENO at this meeting that he should immediately move to other quarters, not contact any other Party member, and take no other Party assignment. It was at this meeting that definite arrangements were made for RENO to go to Philadelphia where BERNIE wanted him to meet an individual with whom he would be dealing. These arrangements were that RENO would purchase a ticket from Washington to New York at least two days ahead of departure time and on the departure date RENO would walk around the station several times and time himself so that he would step on the train immediately before its departure.

RENO would then proceed to Philadelphia and would leave the train at that point and would proceed to a residential area and walk around several blocks to be sure he was not followed, and then would take a street car to a designated theater where he would be met by BERNIE. In this respect, RENO furnished identical details of the meeting with BERNIE and of the subsequent meeting with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was known to him as "CARL", as he has furnished on previous interviews.

At the meeting of CHAMBERS, RENO reiterated that CHAMBERS asked him "Do you know what this is?", to which RENO replied "...It's espionage." to which CHAMBERS stated "...It would be better to say it's intelligence work."

RENO described his dealings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stating that these dealings were not too pleasant as he always had a fear of CHAMBERS and the G.P.U. The mention of the G.P.U. was made by CHAMBERS at the time the JULIETTE STEWART POYNIZ, or POINTS, Case made the newspapers. RENO stated this was the case of a woman whose body was found floating in the river and there was some indication that she might have been a plant in the Communist Party by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

100-3-74-2753

2/2/49

EP 100-4528

RENO stated that he stopped his espionage activities in the summer of 1938, the approximate cause being that he had an appointment with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on a particular day which appointment CHAMBERS did not meet. By prior arrangement, RENO should have made this appointment at the same place at a specified later day, but RENO himself did not meet this subsequent appointment. He stated this was occasioned by his lack of interest in the espionage activity over a period of two or three months and when CHAMBERS did not meet his appointment he felt this was a good time to get out of all of it. This lack of interest was occasioned by CHAMBERS' criticism of the material furnished and also somewhat by fear, as heretofore mentioned.

RENO states that from that point on to the present time he has had no activity whatsoever with the Communist Party or any individual known to him to be connected with the Communist Party.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2/2/49.

EP 100-4528

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It should be noted that leads in the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS Case required an additional interview with RENO, which interview is presently scheduled for February 7, 1949.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

File No. See References Re: Chambers

Date: NOV. 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
100-3-74- 6553	5/24/51	Baltimore Letter	12	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
100-3-74-18- 523	11/4/52	Letter to Honolulu w/enc	12	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 108)
100-3-74-34- 2023	10/12/55	New York Teletype	4	4	
100-3-94- 493	8/18/51	Baltimore Letter	3	1	N.P.
100-3-98- 93	7/30/51	WFO Letter	3	1	N.P.
100-3-98- 93	8/10/51	Letter to New York	2	1	N.P.
61-6629- 33	3/15/50	Legat PARIS Letter	9	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 1)
61-3499- 696	10/6/53	Incoming memo to Director, FBI.	20	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 1)
58-1548- 94	3/25/46	New York Report	37	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Pages)
62-88217- 21	3/20/50	w/enc memo Baumgardner to Belmont	—	—	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
100-3-98- 118	8/16/51	New York Letter	4	1	N.P.
100-3-98- 460	9/26/51	Baltimore Letter	1	1	

107 10

5/24/51

Pratt

RE: CP, USA

[REDACTED]

The pattern of his cooperation throughout was discussed with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, without mentioning any names, and it was CHAMBERS' opinion that [REDACTED] is only "mad" at the CP but is still actually a Communist.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

NY, NY, 10/12/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

COMPROS, NEW YORK IS -C.

Re US Vs. TRACHTENBERG, ET AL, MARIAN BACHRACH, defendant.

By letter dated 10/5/55, SAAG DAVID H. HARRIS made the following request to the NYO:

"Mr. ADOLPH A. BERLE testified on March 2, 1949, that he interviewed CHAMBERS in the presence of LEVENE in Washington on September 2, 1939, at BERLE's home. During this interview BERLE took handwritten notes, a copy of which was furnished the Bureau in 1943. Reference to these memoranda made by BERLE indicates that he was advised by CHAMBERS during the said interview that MARION BACHRACH was a member of the Ware Espionage Cell, which consisted, among others, of JOHN ABT, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WEIT, JULIAN MADLEIGH, LOVELL and DUGGAN, and that BACHRACH attended meetings of this group held at ABT's home on 15th Street in New York City. BERLE's notes also indicate that CHAMBERS had advised him BACHRACH was a member of the Communist Party from Minnesota.

"It is requested that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS be interviewed for the purpose of elaboration of this information, if possible.

- 3 - BUREAU (RM)
- 2 - BALTIMORE (RM)
- 2 - WASHINGTON FIELD (RM)
- 1 - NY 100-41932 (MARIAN BACHRACH) (#7-5)
- 1 - NY 65-14920 (WHITTAKER CHAMBERS) (#7-5)

RECORDED-124

100-374-34-2023

KMK:JCZ (#7-5)
100-81752 Sub 23

INDEXED-124

12 OCT 13 1955

Mr. Belmont

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

52 OCT 19 1955

FD-36

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

mb

NY

10/12/55

David H. Harris

Handwritten initials and signature

Handwritten initials

Handwritten initials and date

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

-----PAGE TWO----- 10/12/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

"It is also requested that any information in the possession of the Bureau which would corroborate this item also be furnished us and that we be advised whether or not any other individual is available for interview for the purpose of testifying with reference to the same information."

On the afternoon of 8/1/55, SAAG HARRIS was apprised of the information set forth in the report of SA MARVEN H. KABERLE, 3/27/52, at Baltimore, concerning MARIAN BACHRACH, as a result of a previous inquiry.

also

HARRIS was informed that in March, 1952, CHAMBERS stated he had never personally met MARIAN BACHRACH and was unable to identify a photograph of her.

Mr. HARRIS was also advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was under doctor's care and that he could not be interviewed at intervals more frequent than every six months, and, further, that when CHAMBERS was interviewed, it was only in cases of tremendous importance.

In NY report, 5/11/49, by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER captioned "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL; PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R: IS-R" pages 225 through 234, CHAMBERS was interviewed concerning the BERLE notes. On page 227 BERLE's notes were quoted as follows:

"Mr. Abt - Sister: Marion Bacharach - Secretary - Communist from Minnesota.
(Jessica Smith: With Reuters in 1926 - friend of Louis Fischer)

"Meeting place: John Abt's house - 15th St.
"Charles Krivitsky - alias Charles Kramer - (C.I.D) worked in La Follette Committee - Physicist."

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-3-74-2023

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAGE THREE

10/12/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

"With reference to the phrase set forth above, 'Secretary - Communist from Minnesota', CHAMBERS stated that this was wrong and that the phrase should be, 'Congressman from Minnesota'. CHAMBERS added that he understood that this Congressman, whose name he was now unable to recall, was considered to be a 'leftist'".

It is noted that Baltimore and WFO both received copies of NY report.

In a cursory review of CHAMBER's book "Witness" pages 341, 344, 345, and 346, CHAMBERS refers to the Ware Group in which he described it as a leading committee of seven men of which several of the leaders headed secret cells.

WFO is requested to determine, if possible, which Ware cell MARIAN BACHRACH was a member of and the identities of other members of this cell.

By letter 10/7/55, SAAG DAVID H. HARRIS made the following request:

"It is requested that you advise whether CHAMBERS was present at the American Writers' Congress held April 26-28, 1935. Also advise where this Congress met. Will you also please advise whether CHAMBERS was present at the convention of the John Reed Clubs held in Chicago. Also advise where in Chicago this convention was held.

"Will you also advise whether there are any individuals available who might be produced as possible witnesses who were present at the American Writers' Congress and at the convention of the John Reed Clubs."

On pages 22, 23, and 24 of NY report, 5/11/49, CHAMBERS remarks pertinent to the question of the John Reed Clubs is set forth.

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

100-3-74-34-2023

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

----- PAGE FOUR -----

10/12/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

Inasmuch as the trial of MARIAN BACHRACH is eminent, it is requested that Baltimore and WFO give expeditious attention to appropriate coverage concerning SAAG HARRIS requests.

KELLY

100-3-74-34-2023

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

7/30/51

WFO 100-24471

[REDACTED]

PAUL CROUCH then advanced the proposition, that the Bureau give consideration to holding a conference, made up of MANNING JOHNSON, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, JOHN L. LEECH, (who is familiar with West Coast underground apparatus,) and himself. CROUCH feels from this discussion, pertinent information would be derived concerning the uncovering of hideouts of the Communist Party, based on the knowledge and experiences of the individuals mentioned. He stated the problem of Communist hideouts is a very complex one, and that when he was in the Party, he had orders to hideout in Memphis.

CROUCH is of the opinion the Bureau should have the benefit of information supplied by the individuals named, as he feels the Bureau will find more Communists missing, when the time comes to take these individuals into custody.

[REDACTED]

100-3-98-93

SAC, New York

August 10, 1951

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
COMMUNIST FUGITIVES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 100-3-98 - 93

RECORDED - 55

EX-76

Re Washington Field Office letter to Bureau dated 7-30-51.

For the information of the Baltimore, Los Angeles and New Haven Offices which did not receive copies of relet, it reported the observations of Paul Crouch, a Communist defector, concerning possible hide-outs for the eight missing Communist fugitives. Crouch suggested that consideration be given to holding a conference with himself, Manning Johnson, Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers and John L. Leach, for the purpose of obtaining and exchanging information concerning their knowledge of the establishment of hide-outs by the Communist Party. Crouch was of the opinion that the Bureau should have the benefit of the joint information available to these individuals.

The Bureau does not desire to call a conference of these individuals as suggested by Crouch but does desire that each one of them be interviewed separately. These interviews should seek any information these persons may have concerning the identity of hide-outs established by the Communist Party, its proposed method of operation once its leaders have decided to go into hiding, and any other information pertinent to determining the location of the eight Communist fugitives.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- cc - Baltimore
- cc - Los Angeles
- cc - New Haven
- cc - San Francisco
- cc - Washington Field

MAILED
AUG 10 1951
COMM. FBI

RWC:eis

65 AUG 28 1951

[Handwritten signature]

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Egan _____
 Gurnea _____
 Hendon _____
 Pennington _____
 Quinn Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

8/16/51

Letter to Director
NY 100-105699

[REDACTED]

For the information of the Indianapolis and Philadelphia Offices which did not receive copies of relets, they reported the observations of PAUL CROUCH, CP defector, concerning possible hideouts for the eight missing Communist fugitives.

CROUCH suggested that consideration be given to holding a conference with himself, MANNING JOHNSON, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and JOHN L. LEECH, for the purpose of obtaining and exchanging information concerning their knowledge of the establishment of hideouts by the CP. CROUCH was of the opinion that the Bureau should have the benefit of the joint information available to these individuals.

It was reflected that the Bureau does not desire to call a conference of these individuals, as suggested, but does desire that each one of them be interviewed separately.

100-3-98-118

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-98)

DATE: 9/26/51

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: CP-USA
COMMUNIST FUGITIVES
IS-C

Rebulet 8/10/51 directed to Baltimore and all offices receiving a copy of this letter.

When interviewed on 9/22/51 by agents of the Baltimore Office, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that he has no information whatsoever concerning the identity of hide-outs established in the past or at present by the CP. Likewise Mr. CHAMBERS stated he has no information whatsoever regarding the proposed method of operation of the CP once its leaders have decided to go into hiding or any other information pertinent to determining the location of the eight Communist fugitives.

Mr. CHAMBERS did state that during the time when he was active in the CP and its underground during the 1930's, many of the leaders would go to the Communist camps located up the Hudson River from New York City. Undoubtedly the New York Office has considered and eliminated such possibility in connection with the eight Communist fugitives. Without any reason or justification for his opinion, Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he is of the belief that the Communist fugitives will probably conceal themselves on farms or in rural areas rather than in large cities. He was of the opinion that any Party members who own farms, ranches, or property in isolated rural areas should receive attention from the Bureau in their efforts to locate the Communist fugitives.

FGJ:pbj
100-14618

cc-Los Angeles
New Haven
San Francisco
Washington Field
New York

RECORDED - 143

100-3-98-460

SEP 28 1951

INDEXED 143
STAMP DESK OCT 1 1951

EX-5

5 OCT 13 1951

5-100-100

File No: See References Re: Chambers

Date: Nov. 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 100-864- 59	2/1/51	WFO Report	4	1	N.P.
✓ 100-864- 83	7/26/51	Baltimore Report	3	2	N.P.
○ 100-3815- 39	3/3/49	Pittsburgh Letter	1	1	N.P.
✓ 100-5740- 7	8/19/41	New York Letter	1	1	
✓ 40-3798- 575	7/31/50	New York Report	17	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 1)
✓ 61-5215- 92	5/7/54	Baltimore Letter	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(c)
✓ 61-6580- 103	5/27/49	New York Report	49	5	N.P.
✓ 61-6580- 188	11/16/50	New York Teletype	1	1	N.P.
✓ 61-5215- 80	4/7/54	New York Letter	7	2	N.P. (b)(7)(c)
✓ 62-88217- 1385	2/12/54	memo KEAY to Belmont w/encd	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 103)
✓ 62-88217- 1370	2/1/54	memo KEAY to Belmont w/encd	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 102)
✓ 62-88217- 1856	3/5/56	memo BRANIGAN to Belmont w/encd.	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.

2/1/51

32

WFO 100-22-32

[REDACTED]

WITT and PRESSMAN have been described by WITTENBERG and PRESS as important members of the Communist party incorporated in the government in the late 1930's.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-864-59

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-1921**

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 7/26/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/23/51	REPORT MADE BY FRANK G. JOHNSTONE ph
TITLE JOHN LOUIS SPIVAK, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS knows nothing re background, any espionage or underground activity of subject. Met SPIVAK about 1931-32 at either meetings of John Reed Club or at New Masses Office, New York City. Recalls SPIVAK as a tough, mysterious individual who was known as a free lance writer, primarily for Communist Party press, but who impressed CHAMBERS as a person of more importance in Communist Party movement.

G.I.P.

- RUC -

ASE

DETAILS:

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYED BY (EMPL. CARD)

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Communist and Soviet espionage agent, when interviewed on his farm near Westminster, Maryland by Special Agent PAUL D. EARNEST and the writer, furnished the following information. Mr. CHAMBERS first met subject, whom he knew then and subsequently as JOHN L. or JACK SPIVAK, about 1931-32 at either meetings of the John Reed Club, Communist Party Club, or offices of "New Masses", Communist publication, in New York City. He knows nothing of subject's background or regarding any espionage or underground activity on the part of SPIVAK. Although CHAMBERS cannot say for certain, he thinks SPIVAK was probably a member of the John Reed Club and that he met him at meetings of that club.

SPIVAK was a tough and mysterious individual who was known as a free lance writer, primarily for the Communist Party press, but it was CHAMBERS'

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>COPY IN FILE COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>6 - Bureau (100-864) 4 - New York (100-63071) COPIES DESTROYED</p>	100-1864-183	RECORDED - 53
	JUL 30 1951 21 FIVE	INDEXED - 39 EX-130

29 JUN 19 1973
PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

57 SEP 7 1951

7/26/51

BA 65-1921

impression, with no evidence whatever to support same, that SPIVAK was actually a person of more importance in the Communist Party movement. CHAMBERS only saw subject a few times, never knew him very well and never talked to him except very briefly. He is unable to recall having seen SPIVAK since CHAMBERS left the employ of "New Masses" about 1933. CHAMBERS is of the opinion that he could possibly identify a photograph of subject and that SPIVAK wrote something for "New Masses" while CHAMBERS was editor of that Communist Party publication.

CHAMBERS is unable to recall that SPIVAK ever used any other names than JOHN L. or JACK SPIVAK and believes he consistently wrote for the Party press as JOHN L. SPIVAK. It is CHAMBERS' recollection that SPIVAK wrote a series of articles for the Party press regarding some Negro case in the South, such as the Scottsboro Case, and that he is the author of several books, names not recalled.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

100-864-83



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
March 3, 1949



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. 100-8551

Director, FBI

Re: ANDREW HUNSON, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau File No. 100-3815

35-1
4-1
6-1
9-1

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

G. I. R.

Report of SA DEAN M. HOWLEN, Pittsburgh, March 3, 1949.
All other pertinent serials were forwarded by letter dated February 5,
1949, captioned J. D. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R, Bureau File No. 74-1333.

INDEXED - 80 100-3815-39
RECORDED - 60 13 MAR 7 1949

[REDACTED]

REM: LMG

Very truly yours,
J. E. Thornton
J. E. THORNTON SAC

CC: San Francisco Field Division (Enc.) SAC
(100-29571)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

GJS:CC
65-7520

August 19, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: HENRY WRIGHT
ESPIONAGE (R)
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of February 6, 1941, and letter from this office to Bureau dated December 2, 1940, concerning the issuance of a pass to Henry Wright, as reported by Victor Riesel.

Mr. Riesel has no further information as to who issued the pass. As a possible source of information he suggested the name of Whittaker Chambers, whom he mentions as a possible former GPU Agent who worked in China for the Soviet Government. This, it will be recalled, is the same name as furnished by Ludwig Lore as being a former supervisor of the GPU in the United States, (New York file 65-6766). Instructions are now being awaited as to whether Chambers should be interviewed by an Agent of this office. In the event such an interview is authorized, inquiry will be made of Chambers as to whether he knows who issued or obtained the issuance of the pass for Henry Wright. In view of the responsible position held by Chambers with "Time Magazine", it is believed he will either know who issued the pass, or will suggest the proper person to interview to get this information.

RECORDED

Yours very truly,

INDEXED

E. J. Connelley

E. J. CONNELLEY
Assistant Director

100-5740-7
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 AUG 20 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-1

8/24 1941

11-011

CH-13
114
100-5740-7

100-5740-7
114

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-5215)

DATE: 5/7/54

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-16311)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

For the information of the New York Office, contact with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his doctor on April 29, 1954 reflected that CHAMBERS is not available for interview at this time. However, Special Agents of this office did talk to him on April 29, 1954, at which time he inquired as to why the Special Agents desired to interview his wife. Upon being advised that Special Agents desired to interview Mrs. CHAMBERS regarding [REDACTED] CHAMBERS made the statement that he himself does not know [REDACTED] and has never met him.

On April 30, 1954 Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised SA MARVEN H. KABERLE that to the best of her recollection she has never attended a meeting at, or been at the subject's home for any other purpose. Mrs. CHAMBERS could not recall ever having met the subject, and was quite positive in stating that she has not met him. RUC.

MHK:jmc
REGISTERED MAIL
cc: New York (100-25780)(Regis. Mail)

Handwritten signature/initials

RECORDED - 27
INDEXED - 22

61-5215-92

27 MAY 10 1954

EX-115

MAY 13 1954

5/27/49

NY 100-68282

[REDACTED]

On March 16, 1949, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed concerning his knowledge of SPEDLEY. He advised that he met SPEDLEY in 1935 and described the meeting as follows:

"I recall also that before SHERMAN (JOHN LOUIS SHERMAN) actually went to Tokyo, he was very anxious to meet AGNES SPEDLEY. Through J. PETERS, I arranged to bring SHERMAN and SPEDLEY together. However, PETERS was not present during their meeting. I met AGNES SPEDLEY first and then took her to meet SHERMAN. She was obviously disappointed and according to what J. PETERS later told me she expected to meet EDWARDS (GERHARDT EISLER). J. PETERS frequently mentioned EDWARDS to me, but I only knew at the time that he was a Comintern representative and a German. I did not learn of his identity as GERHARDT EISLER until later. SHERMAN and AGNES SPEDLEY discussed the Chinese situation, particularly the activities of the Chinese Communists; the possibility of SHERMAN'S going to China as a correspondent to write up Chinese Communists was also discussed. I observed AGNES SPEDLEY was very cautious throughout the entire conversation. I had never seen AGNES SPEDLEY prior to this meeting, but knew of her through her writings. I had no information that she was a Communist Party member, but gained the impression that she was at least a C.P. sympathizer."

61-6580-103

5/27/49

NY 100-63282

Commenting further on SLEDLEY at this time, CHAMBERS related that he had heard from a source which he could not recall that SLEDLEY had been married to a Chinese, who had been executed by the Nationalist Government. CHAMBERS had never known SLEDLEY under the alias of SUNG, but speculated that this could have been the name of her deceased husband. CHAMBERS further related that the meeting between SLEDLEY, SHERMAN, and himself was solicited on the part of SHERMAN.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5/27/49

NY 100-68282

[REDACTED]

II FILE REVIEW

The following information concerning SHOLEY is contained in the files of the New York Office:

On May 10, 1945, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was asked whether he had any evidence of the Communist Party affiliations of SHOLEY and he pointed out that he did not have any actual evidence but that everyone knows that she is a Communist. He stated, "There is absolutely no question about it." He recalled that J. PETERS had close contact with her and that she was always "hanging around" the ninth floor of Communist Party headquarters. He added that she may never have held a Communist Party membership book but that if she did not, it was merely because the officials of the Communist Party had believed her to be of more value to them if her party affiliations were not definitely established.

61-6580-103

5/27/49

NY 100-68282

He recalled that at the time BROWDER was sent out into the Far East, there was a story current in Communist Party circles in New York City to the effect that BROWDER had carried numerous large denomination bills and that when he arrived in Manila, he had been forced to cash a thousand dollar bill. The officials at the bank, however, had tipped off the proper people who had placed BROWDER under surveillance after he left Manila for China. The rumor was to the effect that in Canton or Nanking, BROWDER gathered together a group of high Communist Party officials at a most secret meeting and that one of the participants at this meeting was AGNES SIEDLEY'S Chinese husband. He added that the Nanking police surrounded the house, raided it, and arrested the whole group. He could not recall the source of this story.

On December 31, 1948, in an interview with SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR, of the Washington Field Office, and Mr. RAY WHEARTY, of the Department of Justice, CHAMBERS further advised that in 1935, when JOHN SHERMAN had been designated to head an underground network in Tokyo, he was eager to meet AGNES SIEDLEY, and CHAMBERS arranged a meeting for himself with SIEDLEY through J. PETERS for the purpose of introducing SIEDLEY to SHERMAN. CHAMBERS' account of this meeting has previously been set out. However, he again observed that SIEDLEY was somewhat cool toward him and disappointed as she thought that she was meeting with EDWARDS (GERHARDT EISLER).

[REDACTED]

61-6580-103

4-15-50
no action
J.P.

4-15-50
no action
J.P.
ENG

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

[Handwritten signatures and initials over routing table]
Hennrich
Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK 56 14 11-16 PM
DIRECTOR URGENT

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., INTERNAL SECURITY - R. NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN OF APRIL TEN, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY, CARRIES AN ARTICLE DATED WASHINGTON, APRIL TEN, BY DAVID SENTNER OF THE JOURNAL AMERICAN WASHINGTON BUREAU, STATING THAT SMEDLEY WAS SCHEDULED "TO BE SUBPOENAED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL SPY PROBERS". ARTICLE ALSO STATES THAT SMEDLEY WAS EXPECTED TO RETURN FROM ABOARD "WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS AND BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO DENY THE CHARGES BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES". THE ARTICLE GOES ON TO QUOTE WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TESTIMONY, BEFORE A CLOSED SESSION ON HCUA, REGARDING THE MEETING WHICH HE ARRANGED BETWEEN SMEDLEY AND JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, PRIOR TO SHERMAN'S DEPARTURE TO JAPAN.

[Handwritten notes in left margin]
no charges
4-15-50
H. M. [unclear]
Call 4-15-50
E.M.C.

[REDACTED SECTION]

SCHEIDT

HOLD APR 22 1950

RECORDED - 11
INDEXED - 11

61-6580-188
APR 18 1950
FILE

4/7/54

Letter to Director
NY 100-25780

N.Y.

[REDACTED]

BALTIMORE DIVISION

~~K. H. ...~~

N.Y. On 12/10/53 Miss GRACE LUMPKIN, 61 Gramercy Park, NYC, who admits having been a Communist and being known to CP members as a member until she broke from the Party in about 1939-1941, was interviewed by the NYC. Miss LUMPKIN, formerly the wife of MICHAEL LUMPKIN, in part contributes her defection to J. HITTNER, whom she has been closely associated with and who she states reinstated her religious beliefs.

(D.C.)

61-5215-80

4/7/54

Letter to Director
NY 100-25780

Miss LUMPKIN recalled attending a meeting that she characterized as a CP meeting at [REDACTED] NYC in approximately 1935 or 1936. Prior to this meeting, she recalled she had been told by another CP member, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Miss LUMPKIN was further advised that [REDACTED] was hoping to win his wife over. Miss LUMPKIN described the meeting held at [REDACTED] residence as a CP meeting participated in by members of various CP units to discuss the formation of a new front committee that was to be composed of people in the literary field. She recalled that ESTHER CHAMBERS, wife of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was also present at this meeting.

M. S. [unclear] N.Y.
It is requested Baltimore contact Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS regarding her knowledge of [REDACTED] and of the above set out meeting.

It is requested WHITTAKER CHAMBERS be interviewed if his health permits to determine if he has any knowledge of the subject.

[REDACTED]

N.Y.

File No: See References Re: Chambers

Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 62-88217- 1593	9/1/54	memo Roach to Belmont w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 103)
✓ 62-88217- 1676	4/26/55	memo Nichols to Belmont w/enc	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
62-88217- 1550	7/6/54	memo Roach to Belmont w/enc	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
✓ 65-59091- 74	2/12/51	memo Wacks to Hennrich w/enc	-	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 109)
✓ 65-58180- 23	9/17/54	New York Letter	4	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 54)
✓ 62-98810- 67	7/23/53	memo Belmont to Ladd w/enc	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
✓ 62-98810- 314	4/6/54	memo Kern to Belmont w/enc	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
✓ 62-98810- 365	4/1/54	memo Kern to Belmont w/enc	-	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 125)
✓ 62-102643- 655	—	"The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead	-	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 85)
✓ 65-58128- 104	6/4/52	New York Report	21	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 49)
✓ 65-58518- 6	5/26/49	New York Report	14	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 52)
✓ 65-59180- 3	10/27/50	WFO Report	30	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 130)

69 0

File No: See Reference

Re: Chambers

Date: Nov. 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 65-54320- 10	8/2/55	WFO Report	38	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 94)
✓ 100-3- 3009	5/17/49	New York Report	161	1	N.P.
○ 100-3- 3156	11/28/49	New York Report	157	2	N.P.
✓ 100-3- 3665	1/20/51	New York Report	81	17	N.P.
✓ 100-3- 3833	4/21/51	Baltimore Teletype	1	1	
✓ 100-25-53- 9	3/28/49	WFO Report	7	3	N.P.
✓ 100-36- 42	6/1/53	WFO Report	37	12	N.P.
✓ 100-63- 459	5/12/52	New York Letter w/enc	-	1	Public Source
✓ 100-66-16- 16	7/14/50	Detroit Report	26	3	N.P.
✓ 100-864- 85	6/26/51	New York Report	34	2	N.P.
✓ 100-864- 144	11/30/71	Philadelphia Letter	2	1	N.P.
✓ 100-1287- A	12/20/48	DAILY WORKER	1	1	

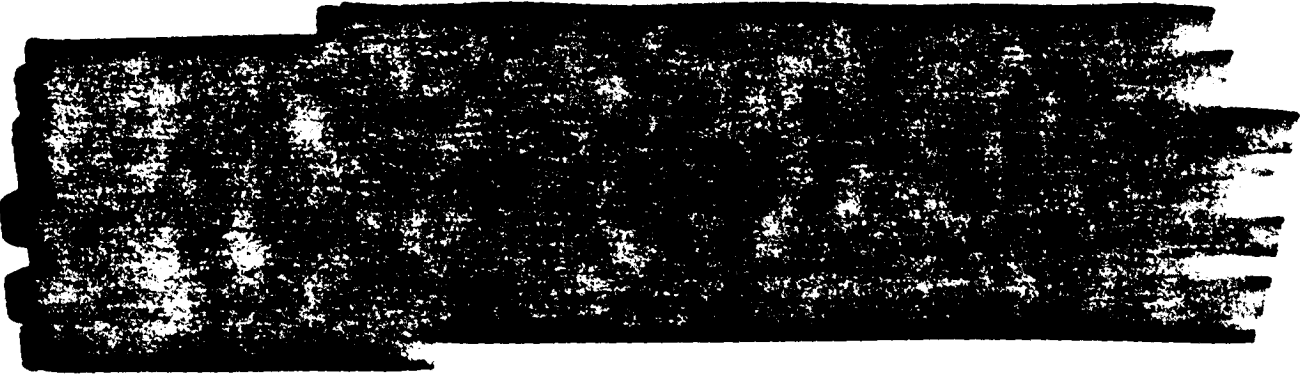
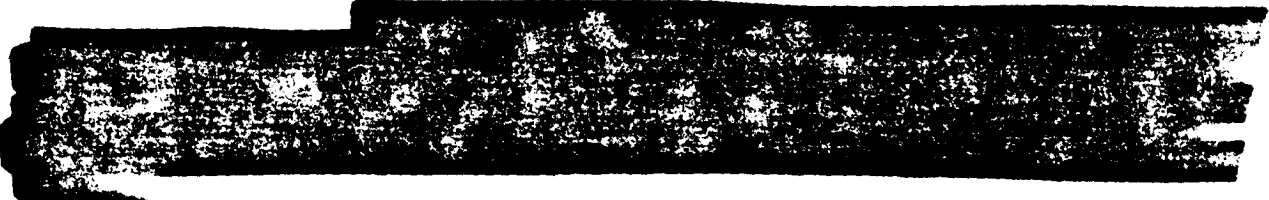
545 44

Page 4

5/17/49



The second article in this issue is entitled "Spy Hunt". This suggests that it would be interesting to note the reaction of a Communist from another land coming to the United States and orientating himself politically. This arrival would seem understand the growing need for a Communist Party here. It was charged that the witch hunt and spy scare of logical developments thrive when the revolutionary activity of the working class ceases. It was charged that "traitors" like LOUIS BUDENZ, GEORGE HENRIETT, ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were formerly Trotskyites and had anti-working class affiliations, but were never unmasked by the Party, they having revealed themselves. It charged that many comrades have been expelled from the Party for even mentioning that there are spys and stool pigeons in the Party.



100-3-3009

11/28/49

CP, USA

IS-C

(New York file 100-4931)

Period: 7/1/49 to 9/30/49



UNDERGROUND APPARATUS

The "New York Daily Mirror" of July 7, 1949, in an article entitled, "Charge Red Underground is Ready if Chiefs are Convicted", reported that members of the House Un-American Activities Committee had stated that the American Communist Party was prepared to go underground if its leaders, on trial in New York, were convicted. The article stated that the Committee members also stated that they had learned that elaborate plans had been drawn up for this move, which plans were outlined to the Committee in secret testimony by an ex-Communist.

The article stated that the Communist Party plans to operate through a series of fronts once it has gone underground and that it may create a new political party, ostensibly non-Communist, but actually red-dominated.

The article continued that the rank and file Communists have already been ordered to tear up their Party cards and remove incriminating material from their homes. No membership cards were issued in 1949 to replace those which expired in 1948. The committee member allegedly stated that the first step in going underground had already been taken, i.e., the appointment of a group of secondary leaders who will step in and take over the Party if the present leaders are thrown in jail. According to this article, these secondary leaders are known to but a few city and district leaders and will operate out of a secret headquarters. It further stated that the "Daily Worker" will probably continue its present publishing activities without change. It was pointed out that the newspaper was technically disassociated with the Communist Party several years ago.

The article also reported that the Party, once it is underground, will operate as a group of cells; each cell will consist of four or five members and only the cell leader will have any actual contact

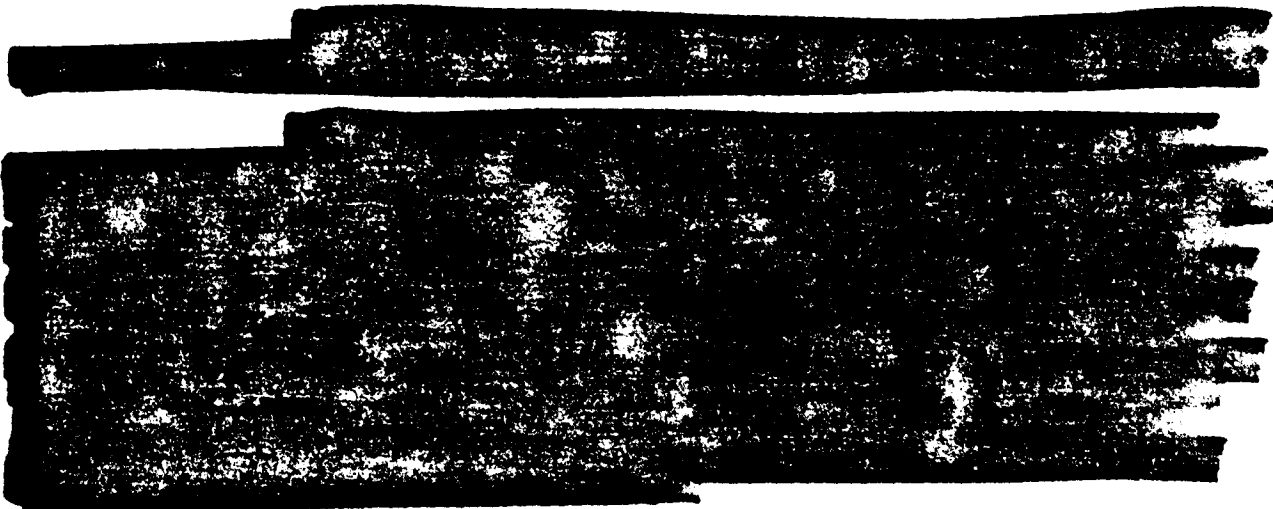
11/28/49

NY 100-4931

with the rest of the organization. The whole setup will be based on the experiences of European Communist Parties, which had to operate illegally before the late war. The basic principle is to keep at a minimum the number of people in contact with the leadership.

The article also stated the member of the House Committee had advised that in some cities, top Communists have been ordered to break all ties with the open Communist Party, and that these people have been added to an underground group which has been in existence for a number of years. The article quoted this Committee member as saying, "We know of the case of one woman in a large Eastern city who is expected to play an important role in the underground. She has been instructed to avoid all Communist meetings and to remove every scrap of Communist literature from her home. Her ties with the Party have been broken so completely that even now, it would be difficult - perhaps impossible - to prove she is a Party member". In addition, according to this article, the Committee member said that the Communist Party operated as an underground organization in the early 1920's and maintained part of its underground apparatus when it became a legal political party. The Committee member reportedly stated that the testimony of former Communists ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS last fall confirmed this. He recalled that both said they worked in pre-war and wartime Communist underground organizations.

Similar articles were reported in the "New York Herald Tribune" and "New York Daily News" on July 3, 1949.



100-3-2156

1/20/51

NY 100-81752

THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IS A COMMUNIST ACTION ORGANIZATION UNDER THE DEFINITION OF SECTION 3(3) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

- I. THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IS SUBSTANTIALLY DIRECTED, DOMINATED OR CONTROLLED BY THE FOREIGN GOVERNMENT (USSR) OR FOREIGN ORGANIZATION (CPSU) CONTROLLING THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.
- A. THE LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, ARE SUBJECT TO THE DISCIPLINARY POWER OF THE USSR AND THE CPSU.

During the period 1932 through 1933, when WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was active in the Communist Party, USA and its underground movement, the disciplinary power of the Communist Party, USA, was vested in the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA.

The Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA, was subject to the review and decisions of the Central Control Commission of the Communist International. The Central Control Commission of the Communist International caused the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA, to initiate disciplinary action.

There was assigned to each National Communist Party group a representative of the Communist International. Communist International representatives were the secret advisers and final authorities for the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA, on matters of policy or discipline.

The first Communist International representative in the United States was the Japanese, SAM LATAVANA. Among the later representatives in the United States were the Russian, GUSEV (Party name F. GREEN); the Hungarian, JOSEPH TOGANY (Party name JOHN PEPPER); the Scot, COHEN (true name unknown) and the Austrian, GERHART EISLER.

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The Russian leaders of the Soviet underground apparatuses in the United States maintained constant contact with the CP, USA through a designated individual in the underground. Through this individual the Russian leaders of the underground were authorized to make demands for assistance of various kinds and for personnel for their secret apparatuses. From 1932 to 1938 CHAMBERS was the designated individual for several of the underground apparatuses, representing the military intelligence of the Soviet Army.

In addition to this official connection, Russian leaders of the Communist underground organization also had direct personal contacts with leaders of the CP, USA and used the CP, USA to take disciplinary action against members of the Communist underground apparatuses, especially any individuals who were formerly members of the CP, USA.

The CP, USA, like most National Communist Party groups, maintained a representative in Moscow called the Party representative. Through him, matters pertaining to disciplinary action in the CP, USA, were handled.

Despite the fiction that all National Parties in the Communist International were equal, the CPSU, in fact, controlled the Communist International and dominated the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The CPSU also controlled the Soviet Government. Therefore, in effect, any action taken by the Communist International or its member Parties or by the USSR, was action taken by the CPSU.

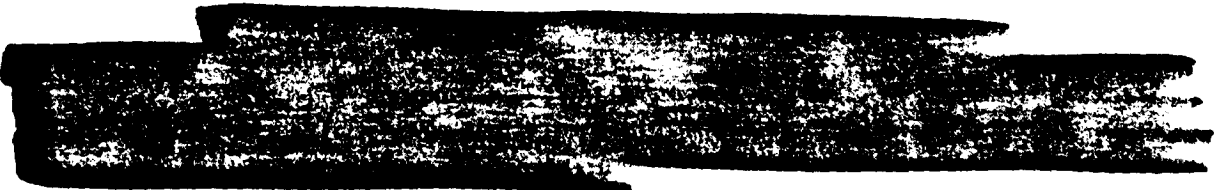
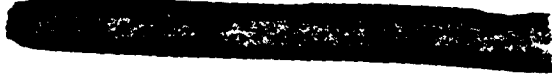
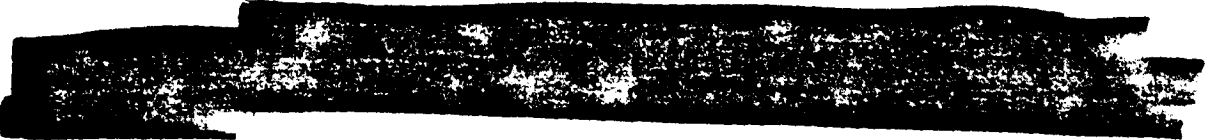
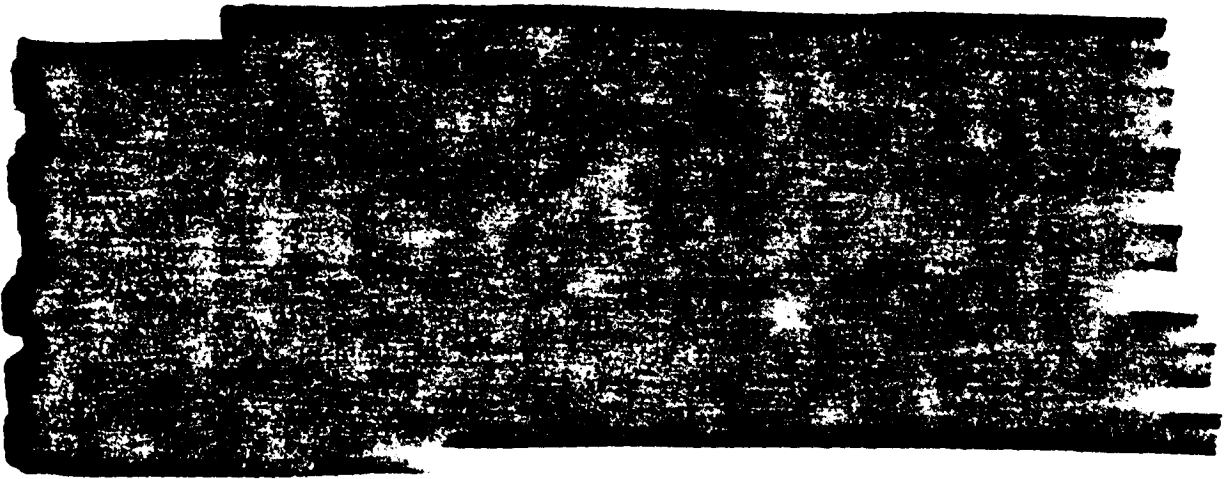
In 1932, shortly after CHAMBERS had entered the Communist underground, he was serving as a courier between the underground and MAX-BEDACHT, member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA, who was for some time the official contact between the American Communist Party and the underground. One day, during CHAMBERS early days in the Communist underground, BEDACHT handed him a slip of paper bearing the name of a dentist and his address in Long Island, New York. BEDACHT said something to CHAMBERS

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about the man being a Trotskyite and told CHAMBERS to give the paper to ULRICH, the Russian and then CHAMBERS' superior in the Communist underground. It was CHAMBERS understanding that disciplinary action was then taken against this dentist. ULRICH later destroyed the slip of paper in the presence of CHAMBERS.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
(For this and all other
witnesses see Appendix I)



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B. THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA HAS SENT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE USSR FOR INSTRUCTION OR TRAINING IN THE PRINCIPLES, POLICIES, STRATEGY OR TACTICS OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

Representatives of the CP, USA were sent to the USSR for instruction and training during the period 1929 to 1933. A member of the CP, USA named FOX, a member of the Lovestone Group, was sent to the Lenin School in Moscow in 1929 and later told WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that he had attended.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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C. THE LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, OWE PRIMARY ALLEGIANCE TO THE USSR


It is the primary function or purpose of the World Communist Movement to overthrow all other governments except those which it itself creates. The first government where the Communists captured political power was Russia. The purpose of capturing political power was to reorganize society under the leadership of the working class, the only suitable group for organizing world Communism. Since this was presumed to have happened in Russia, the primary allegiance of all Communists was given to the USSR as the national stronghold of Communist power.

In any question of conflict between the USSR and its interests and policies and any other nation, the primary loyalty of the non-Russian Communist was always to the USSR rather than to his own national government.

Since the Russian revolution of 1917, the prime purpose of all Communists everywhere has been to preserve the national political power won in Russia. Even when the policies of the USSR conflicted with those of a national Communist Party organization such as the CP, USA, the primary allegiance of the members of such organization was always given to the USSR. When this allegiance was not given, the dissenters were expelled or liquidated.

It was common practice during the period 1929 to 1930 for Communist Party members and the staff of the "Daily Worker" to refer to the USSR as the "Workers Fatherland."

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS



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D. THE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CP, USA ARE FORMULATED AND CARRIED OUT PURSUANT TO DIRECTIVES OR TO EFFECTUATE THE POLICIES OF THE USSR AND THE CPSU

During the period 1925 through 1938 the policies and activities of the CP, USA were carried out to effectuate the policies of the USSR.

Since the prime purpose of the USSR is to overthrow all opposition governments by force and violence, the revolutionary action of all Communist Party groups, merely implements the prime policy of the USSR.

The CP, USA and the Communist press in the United States favored recognition of Soviet Russia for quite some time prior to the early 1930's when the USSR was in fact recognized by the United States. The same propaganda appeared in the Communist press of the United States whenever the Russian Government felt there was a combination of Western powers that might threaten the security of the USSR. Repeatedly the Communist press in the United States would propagandize the alleged imperialist encirclement of Russia in an effort to insure the survival of the USSR.

During the period 1925 to 1938, the CP, USA and the "Daily Worker" faithfully followed as the only Communist Party line for American Communists the Communist International publications from Moscow which were circulated in the United States. During that period, one of such publications was "Inprecorr" which was a weekly interpretation of world news published in Moscow by the International Press Correspondence, an official news service of the Communist International. On "hot" news, "Inprecorr" also sent cables to the United States.

"Inprecorr" material and many of its news stories were printed verbatim in the "Daily Worker". Other Soviet publications were received by the CP, USA which were used as a guide to the CP, USA in determining whether they were correctly following the proper line.

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By means of these publications, the CP, USA was, in effect, following instructions of the Communist International.

The CP, USA lent active support to the Communist underground in the United States in its attempt to obtain espionage and related intelligence information for the USSR.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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E. THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA RECEIVES FINANCIAL OR OTHER AID, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AT THE DIRECTION OF THE USSR AND THE CPSU.

The Communist Party, USA received financial aid from the USSR during WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' career as a member of the CP, USA, 1925 to 1938.

HAROLD WARE told CHAMBERS in 1934 that he had brought back from the USSR \$25,000 in United States currency in a money belt. WARE told CHAMBERS that this money was earmarked for organizing Communist activity in the agricultural field.

This investment by the USSR, CHAMBERS learned, resulted in the organization of the underground group in Washington, D.C. during the early and middle 1930's under the leadership of HAROLD WARE.

CHAMBERS, in about 1933, saw ULRICH, then his superior in the Communist underground, hand MAX BEDACHT of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party, USA, a large roll of bills. This was done in CHAMBERS' presence in BEDACHT'S house in Brooklyn, New York. ULRICH did not say anything to BEDACHT about the source or purpose of the money.

About 1935, J. PETERS, CHAMBERS' superior in the Communist underground, told CHAMBERS that the USSR had stopped subsidizing the CP, USA because of financial hardships occurring in the USSR at that time.

CHAMBERS, in connection with his operations in the Communist underground in the United States, was paid by his superiors who were Russian representatives, from funds which he is quite certain came from Russia, although he was never specifically so told by his superiors.

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The amounts paid to CHAMBERS varied during the time he served in the Communist underground, but payments averaged from \$35 to \$40 per week, plus expenses which were much heavier than the salary.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

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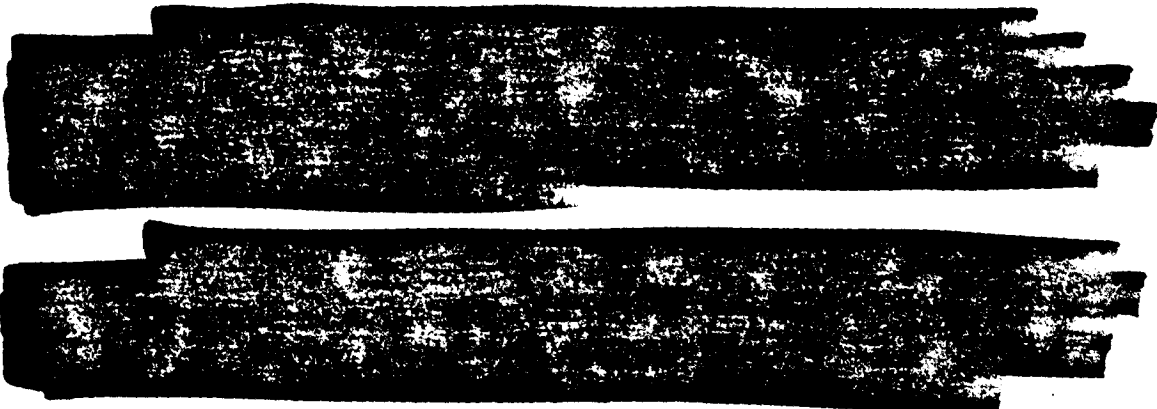
NY 100-81752

II. THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, OPERATES PRIMARILY TO ADVANCE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

A. THE VIEWS AND POLICIES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, DO NOT DEVIATE FROM THOSE OF THE USSR AND THE CPSU.

In the experience of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, the views of the Communist Party, USA, did not deviate from those of the USSR and the CPSU. CHAMBERS recalled instances when he was employed by the "Daily Worker" in which stories actually printed in the "Daily Worker" apparently deviated from the Communist line of the USSR and the CPSU. In the case of some of these instances, the "Daily Worker", as a Communist institute, was severely criticized by the National Office of the CP, USA. In other instances where individuals were responsible for such deviation, they were severely reprimanded and when they persisted in their deviation, they were placed on probation or expelled.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS



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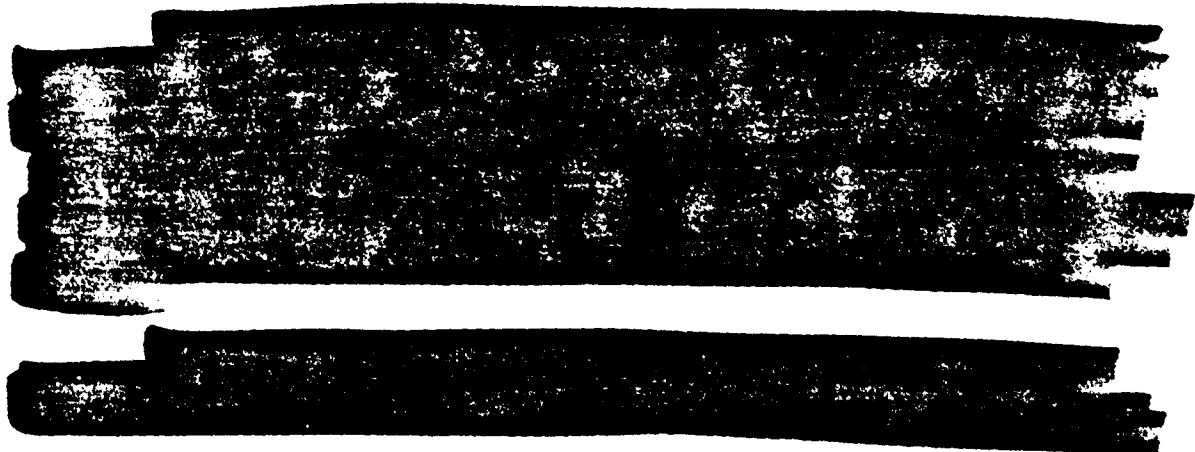
B. THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, REPORTS
TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE USSR AND
THE CPSU.

In 1929 when the Communist International representa-
tive in the United States was one COHEN, COHEN had an
office above the main editorial rooms of the "Daily
Worker." The door to COHEN'S office was kept locked
at all times and negotiations with him were either
carried on by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ROBERT MINER who
was then Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker." A
secret knock was given before COHEN would permit any-
one to enter.

COHEN supervised the leading stories and editorials
printed in the "Daily Worker" and wrote some of the
editorials.

In 1936 or 1937, GERHART EISLER, then the Communist
International representative in the United States, and
J. PETERS, head of the Communist underground, had a
summer home together. PETERS frequently mentioned EISLER
whom he called "EDWARDS."

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS



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C. THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONCEALING ITS FOREIGN DIRECTION, DOMINATION AND CONTROL AND OF EXPEDITING AND PROMOTING ITS OBJECTIVES, HAS INAUGURATED MANY SECURITY MEASURES.

1. IF KEEPS ITS MEMBERSHIP RECORDS SECRET

When WHITTAKER CHAMBERS entered the Communist underground in 1939, he was instructed to and did destroy his Communist Party Membership Card.

J. PETERS, CHAMBERS' superior in the underground, told CHAMBERS that a master file of the members of the Communist Party, USA, was maintained by the CPSU and there was also a master file of such membership in the United States which was not kept at CP, USA National Headquarters or at any local Communist Party Headquarters.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

[REDACTED]

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4. ITS MEETINGS ARE SECRET

At meetings of Communist Party clubs during the period of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' membership in the CP, USA, 1925 to 1938, identification was required at the door before admission was granted.

CHAMBERS, while employed by the "Daily Worker," attended several secret meetings of a Communist cell in New Brunswick, New Jersey. All meetings of the Communist Party underground groups were secret.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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5. IT OPERATES ON A SECRET BASIS

From his experience in the CP, USA from 1925 to 1938, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS learned that the underground groups of the Communist Party in private industry, in government and those formed for espionage purposes, operated on a secret basis in order to avoid detection.

CHAMBERS observed that the Communist Party employed couriers for communication purposes between Party units, between the CP, USA and the Communist underground and between the CP, USA and the USSR.

J. PETERS, once advised CHAMBERS that PETERS' wife was a courier between the Communist International and the CP, USA.

The Communist underground used micro film and secret ink for the transmission of intelligence and other communications between the Communist underground in the United States and the USSR.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

[REDACTED]

100-3-3665

1/20/51

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[REDACTED]	75

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1/20/51

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Pipe Creek Farm
Westminister, Maryland

Background

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was born on April 10, 1901. He spent two years at Columbia University and in November, 1922 wrote a sacrilegious play which caused his resignation as editor of "Morningside", student newspaper at Columbia. CHAMBERS was employed by "Time, Inc.", New York City, from 1939 until 1949, in different editorial capacities.

Criminal Record

There is no known criminal record for CHAMBERS.

Communist Party History

CHAMBERS joined the Communist Party in January, 1924 and remained active in the Party until the death of his brother in 1925. At that time his interest in Party activities dwindled but in 1926 he again became active and joined the staff of the "Daily Worker" and soon became editor of that paper. He remained in that capacity until 1929, at which time he dropped out of the Party. In either 1931 or 1932 he became Editor of "New Masses" and was a member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS made a gradual break from the Communist Party and actually severed all connections in April, 1938. However, during approximately four years prior to his exit from the Party he was a member of the underground movement of the Communist Party, U.S., stationed in Washington, D.C. During his connections with the underground movement of the Communist Party, CHAMBERS came in contact and worked with Comintern representatives in the United States and engaged in espionage activities on an extensive scale.

Previous Testimony

CHAMBERS has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on several occasions.

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CHAMBERS was the principal Government witness in the first and second perjury trials of ALGER HISS in New York City.

Testimony by CHAMBERS will be found on pages 4, 11, 13, 20, 32, 34, 39, 41, 48, and 50.

100-3-3665

APR 12 1951

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Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Egan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gurnea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Hendon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Pennington	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Quinn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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PJW

WASHINGTON 26 FROM BALTIMORE 4/12/51

7-40 PM

DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

CP, USA, IS DASH C, ISA OF FIFTY. REBULET APRIL NINTH. WHITTAKER

CHAMBERS WILL REPORT TO DESIGNATED ADDRESS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR INTERVIEW BY DEPARTMENT ATTORNEYS AT ELEVEN AM, MONDAY, APRIL SIXTEENTH. COPY OF GOVERNMENTS PETITION ENCLOSED WITH REFLET DELIVERED TO CHAMBERS FOR HIS STUDY AND REVIEW PRIOR TO INTERVIEW.

CARSON

END

HOLD PLS

56 APR 23 1951

RECORDED - 106
INDEXED - 106
EX-92

100-2-3833

3/28/49

- INFORMANTS -

T-1 

T-2 Informant GREGORY in the case entitled - NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, Was., ETAL, Espionage - R.

T-3 

100-25-53-9

3/28/49

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The following information was obtained from a review of the subject's case file in the matter entitled - HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., Internal Security -R:

The subject was identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a member of an underground Communist Party group made up of high-salaried employees headed by HAROLD WARE and led by JOHN AUB. The subject was allegedly the Treasurer of this group in 1935 and regularly sent money to ALEX STEVENS, alias J. PETERS, alleged leader of Communist underground movement in the United States in 1938.

On May 10, 1945, Special Agents HARLAND F. DANNER and EDWARD F. HUMMER interviewed WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who at that time was one of the Senior Editors of Time Magazine in New York City. CHAMBERS advised that he was a courier of what he believed to be the Communist Party movement and that around 1935 he operated as such between ALEX STEVENS (who was known to him as PETER) in New York City and HAROLD WARE, leader of a group of men composed of government employees in high-salaried positions who were Communist Party members, whose activities as such had ceased when they were transferred to the "underground" of the Communist Party.

CHAMBERS explained that there were approximately eight individuals in the organization headed by WARE and that almost everyone of these individuals was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington, D. C., which consisted of some six or eight members. CHAMBERS added that HENRY COLLINS who was at that time employed in the Forestry Department of the Department of Agriculture was one of the persons who attended meetings of the WARE group. CHAMBERS advised that this group met at various places in Washington, D. C., but the principal meeting place was the apartment of HENRY COLLINS on St. Matthews Street over a garage. COLLINS, according to CHAMBERS, was the Treasurer of the group and apparently collected a percentage of the salaries of each member which was then transmitted to PETER in New York. He added that COLLINS had some regular way of sending money to New York which was unknown to CHAMBERS, but on several occasions, when, he supposed, this system had broken down, he, CHAMBERS, was instructed by COLLINS to deliver a package to PETER which he was told contained money. He explained in this connection that he never at any time actually knew what was in any of the packages or envelopes which he transmitted and that he never tried to inquire as to their contents on the assumption that such inquiry

100-25-53-9

3/28/49

would arouse the distrust of his correspondents.

CHAMBERS related that after HAROLD WARE's death, a meeting was held in COLLINS' apartment at which time the latter was present for the purpose of electing a new leader for the group. JOHN ABT was elected at this time.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

COLLINS has been under investigation in this office as a subject in the case entitled - NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, Was., Etal, Espionage - R. Washington Confidential Informant C-486 who was acquainted with the activities of COLLINS advised that he was in frequent contact with ALBERT HISS, JULIUS J. JOSEPH, JOHN ABT and CHARLES KRAMER. These individuals, according to Washington T-2, a former member of the Communist Party who has furnished reliable information to the FBI were a group allegedly engaged in Russian espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York City in the early 1940's. COLLINS was in the employ of the United States government from 1933 to 1943 having served with the NRA, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the House Committee of Interstate Migrations, the U. S. Maritime Commission and the RFC.

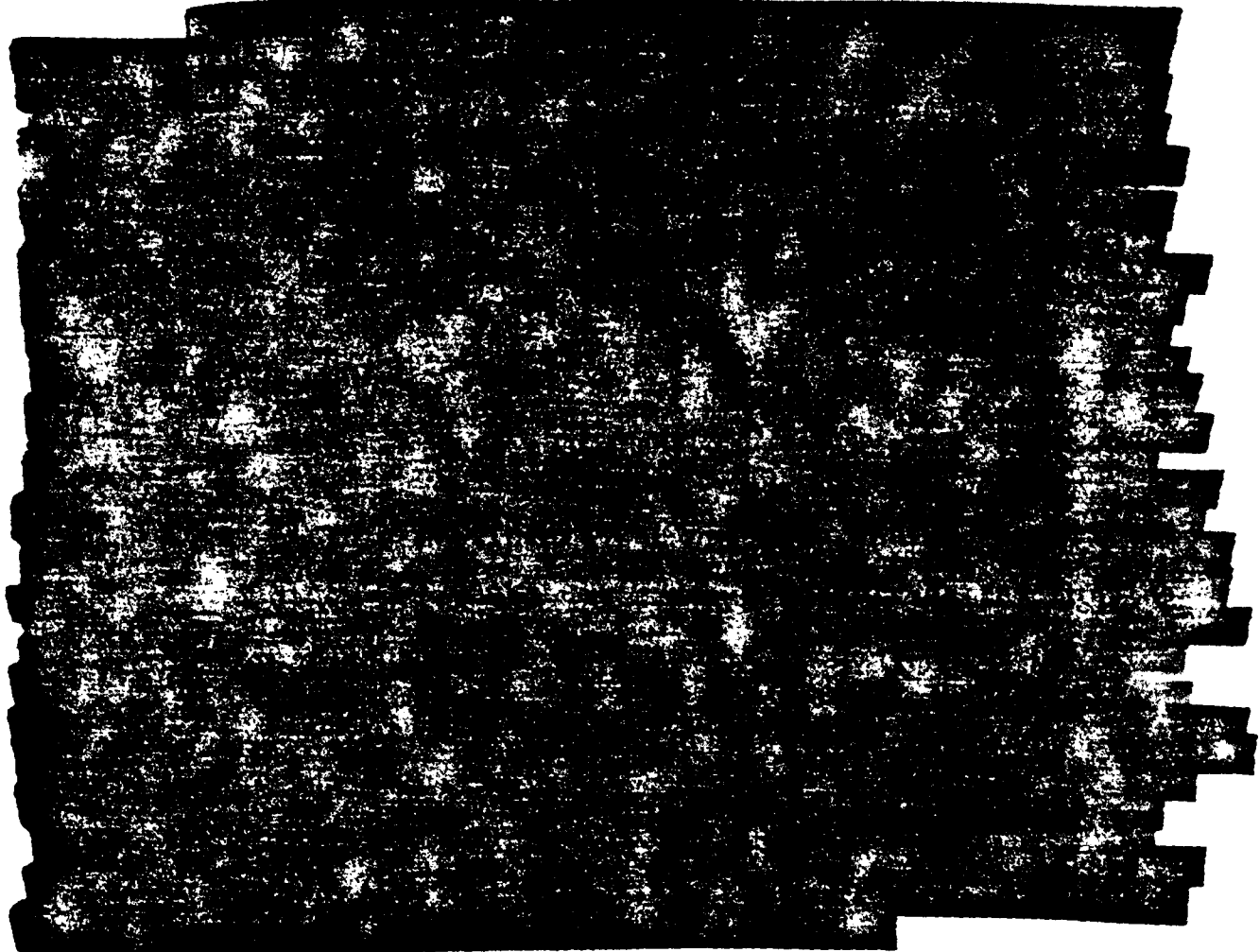
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6/1/53

WFO 100-11824



It is noted that JAY DAVID WHITTAKER-CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Soviet Espionage Courier, has advised

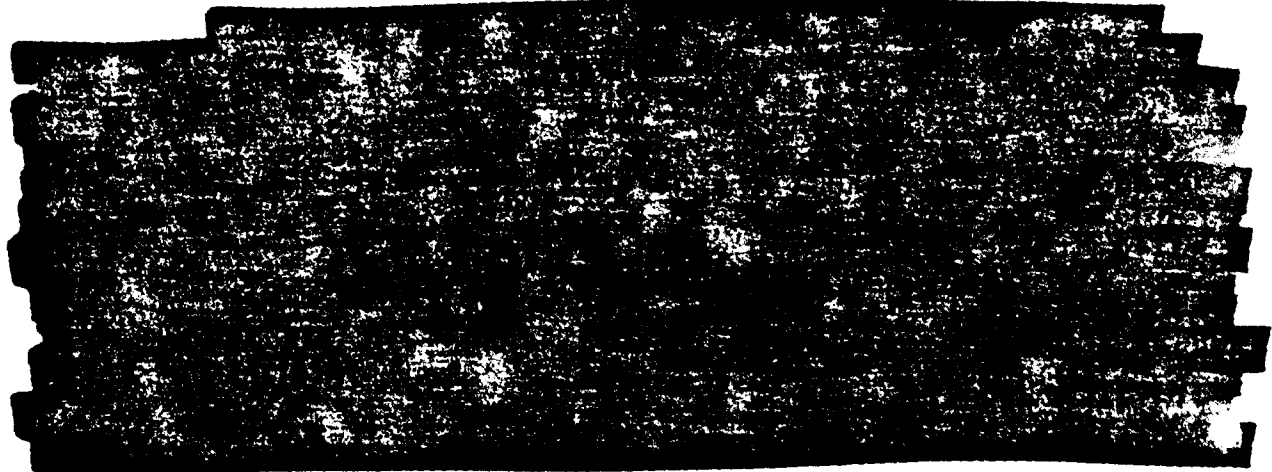
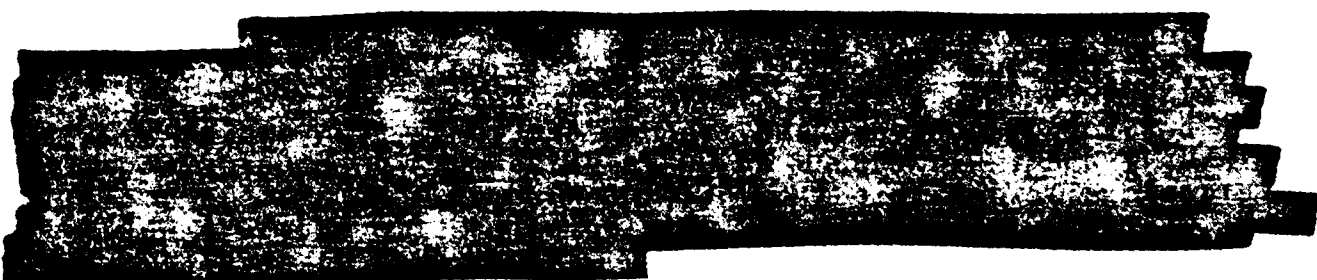
100-36-42

6/1/53

WFO 100-11824

of the existence in Washington, D. C. of a Communist Under-ground Government Group which was in operation during the approximate period of 1933 to 1937. According to CHAMBERS, this Group was referred to as the Ware Group, after HAROLD WARE, who was active in organizing it. Also alleged to be members of this Group, according to CHAMBERS, were the following:

- LEE PRESSMAN
- JOHN ABT
- NATHAN WITT
- CHARLES KRAMER
- HENRY COLLINS
- ALGER HISS
- DONALD HISS
- RICHARD HOWELL POST
- VICTOR PERLO.

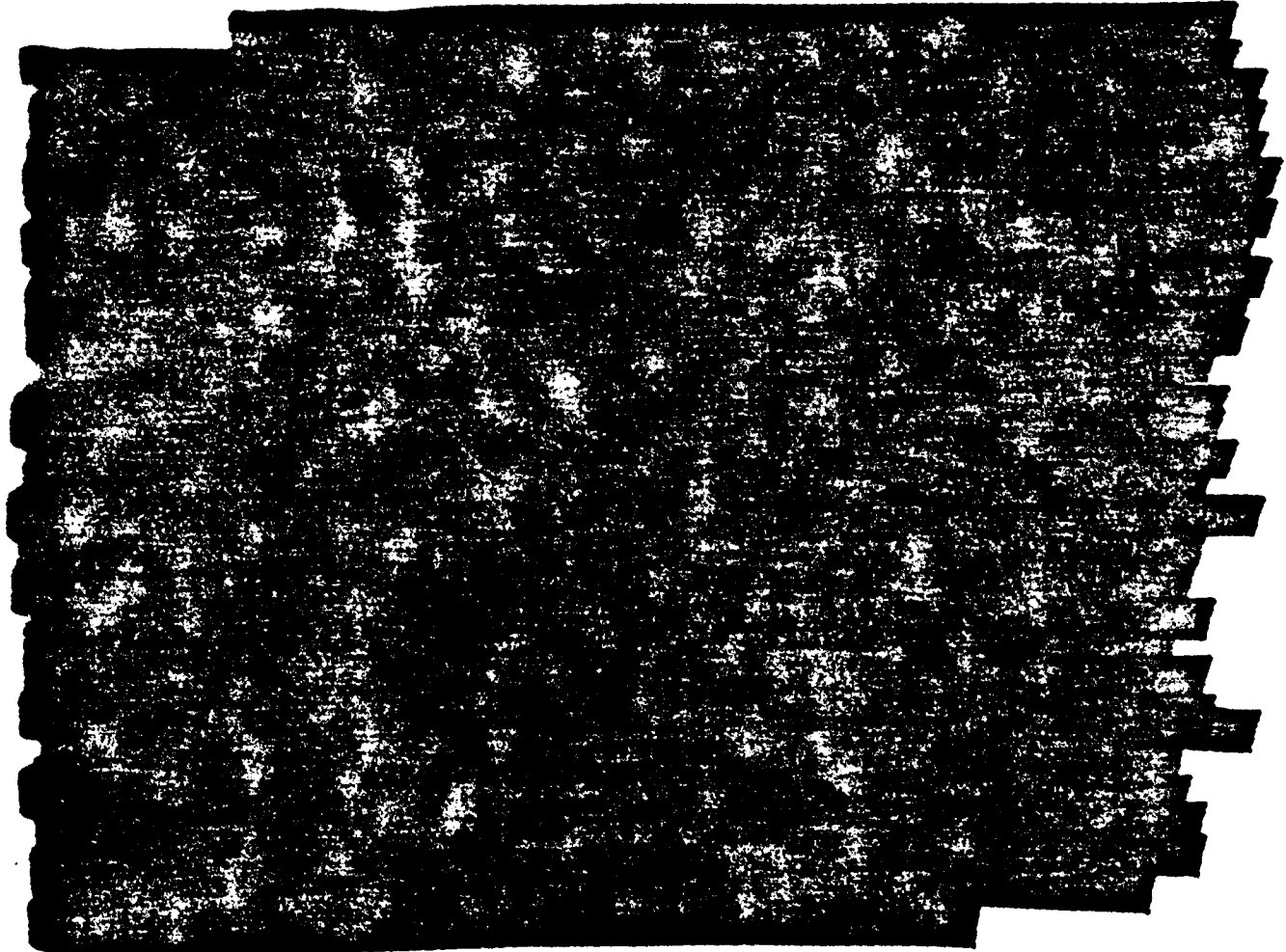


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WFO 100-11824

Concerning the Moscow Purge trials, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, previously described, advised that the great public trials by which the Purge was dramatized took about three years from 1935 through 1938. Its immediate purpose, according to CHAMBERS, was to give the STALINISTS absolute control of the CP and the Soviet Government, then of the Red Army, then of the Secret Police (GPU). As a result of these trials, the TROTSKYISTS were held to be "diversionist mad dogs and counter revolutionary wreckers."



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Subject disclaimed any knowledge of ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS or their presence at any of the meetings of the groups which he attended.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-36-42

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[REDACTED]

NAME

JOHN ABT

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Soviet Espionage Courier, has alleged that JOHN ABT was a member of the Communist Underground Government Group of Washington, D. C. which was in operation during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-36-42

6/1/53

WFO 100-11824

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BOB COE

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, previously mentioned, has advised that BOB COE was known to him as a member of the CP.

HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has alleged that COLLINS was a member of a Communist Underground Government Group in Washington, D. C., which was in operation during the 1930's. CHAMBERS advised that COLLINS served as Treasurer of this group. He further stated that COLLINS also served voluntarily as a recruiting agent for the Soviet apparatus among members of the State Department.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JOHN HERMAN

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that he did photographic work for the underground apparatus of the CP in the apartment of JOHN HERMAN in Washington, D. C. in 1934-35.

ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has alleged that ALGER HISS and DONALD HISS were members of the Communist Underground Government Group which was in operation during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-36-42

6/1/53

WFO 100-11824

CHARLES KRAMER

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has alleged that CHARLES KRAMER, aka CHARLES KRAVITSKY, was a member of the Communist Underground Government Group in Washington, D. C., which was in operation during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAY LOVESTONE

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised that in the early days of the CP there were two factions within the Party; one faction was headed by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and the other faction was headed by JAY LOVESTONE. In the spring of 1929, LOVESTONE and several of his leading colleagues were invited to go to Moscow to appear before a Special Commission of the Communists International, which was set up to settle "The American Question," by which was meant the leadership of the American CP. The followers of LOVESTONE, known as the Lovenstonites, found themselves virtually prisoners in Moscow and the hearing before the Special Commission was an inquisition. LOVESTONE and his colleagues were expelled from the CP.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ELEANOR NELSON

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

100-36-42

6/1/53

WFO 100-11824

described ELEANOR NELSON as a leader in the Communist Underground Movement in Washington, D. C.

VICTOR PERLO
and RICHARD
HOWELL POST

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has alleged that VICTOR PERLO and RICHARD HOWELL POST were members of a Communist Underground Government Group in Washington, D. C., which was in operation during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]

100-36-42

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WFO 100-11824

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HAROLD WARE

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised that HAROLD WARE was chairman of a Communist Underground Group in Washington, D. C. known as the WARE Group.

100-36-42

6/1/53

WFO 100-11824

NATHAN WITT

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has alleged that NATHAN WITT was a member of a Communist Under-ground Government Group in Washington, D. C., which was in operation during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]

- RUC -

100-36-42

- 35 -

TO : Director

May 12, 1952

FROM : SAC, New York (66-6702)

SUBJECT: LOUIS F. BUDENZ
Confidential Source of Information

Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Enclosed is a photostatic copy of a galley proof of BUDENZ'S book, "The Cry is Peace," the original of which was made available to office by Nora Toledano, 54 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Mrs. Toledano advised that she read about 50 galleys very quickly and found some statements therein which, while they might not be errors, are "so ambiguous or so far-flung conclusions as to make me doubt the wisdom of the statement." She enumerated some of these as follows: She recalled one statement wherein Whittaker Chambers is supposed to have said that Edmund Clubb had brought information from Agnes Smedley in China to Chambers. In another place she stated that BUDENZ claims in this book that the FBI observed John S. Service giving documents to Phillip Daffe. In another instance, according to the book, the FBI is reported as having arrested Judith Coplon and Valentine Kubitchev in a bus.

These galley proofs have not been read by this office. However, they will be read and any inaccuracies concerning the Bureau or any of its investigations will be discreetly pointed out to BUDENZ.

Mrs. Toledano also advised that she pointed out these inaccuracies to Godfrey Schmitt, attorney for BUDENZ, and that printing of the book has been stopped.

Inc-1
JRC:IM

RECORDED - 21
INDEXED 21
INDEXED 21

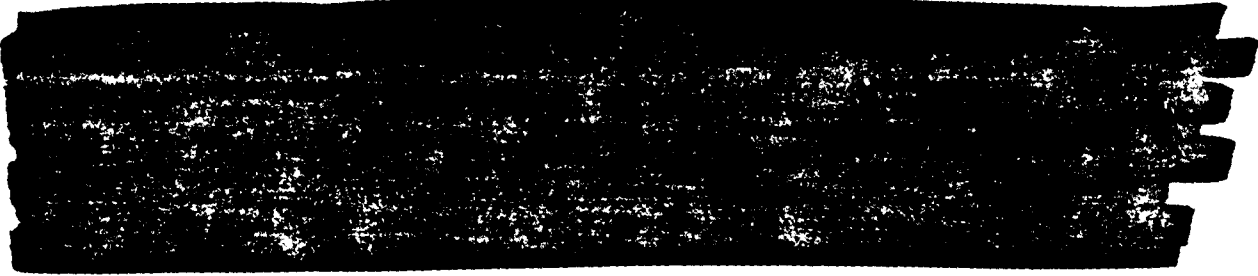
100-63-459
JUN 4 1952

EXPEDITE PROCESSING
MAY 14 1952

60 JUN 18 1952
EX-164

3-18-52

7/14/50



The March 3, 1950 issue of NERODNI VOLYA, page 3, columns 3 and 4, carried an article which reported that 560 subscriptions had been obtained for NERODNI VOLYA in a campaign over the period from November 15, 1949 to February 12, 1950. The following break-down of these subscriptions is shown:

From the United States and Canada,
139 renewals and 25 new subscriptions

From Bulgaria, 66 renewals and 50 new
subscriptions

The July 1, 1949 issue of NERODNI VOLYA, page 2, carried an editorial entitled "Juris Fra", a summary translation of which reveals the following facts: Among the multitude of agent-provocateurs, informants and ordinary gossips which the TRUMAN administration makes use of to "destroy Communism", ELIZABETH BENTLEY occupies first place. The editorial proceeds to describe how ELIZABETH BENTLEY has blacklisted many Government officials as "red agents", commenting that she could lie and slander innocent people without fear of punishment while relying on protection and immunity afforded her by Congress. It is contended that following such activity, ELIZABETH BENTLEY "isolated" herself and has gone away while preparing herself to accept the Catholic faith, "something which all such provocateurs do."

The editorial continues in a similar vein with criticism of former Communists LOUIS BUDENZ and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and asserts "thus in this rotten atmosphere of obscurantism these Judases are the 'heroes of the day'". The editorial then proceeds as follows, according to the translation:

100-66-16-16

7/14/50

"The unreliable stream of filth which pours into the F.B.I., EDWARD HOOVER's American gestapo, is steadily growing. A woman did some typing at home, a hateful neighbor heard it and reported it as 'suspicious'. One individual liked to stay up late at night, this too was reported to Mr. HOOVER. The shades of a certain apartment were always drawn, this, too, is reported to the proper authorities. A family has company every Saturday their names are submitted to the F.B.I. A person carrying a briefcase with a book in it, is an object of suspicion and speculation. All maniacs, gossips and psychopaths are encouraged to peep and eavesdrop - and to report everything their sick fantasy imagines. Reality and illusion are fused. Innocent and guilty get confused on the fertile ground of accusations.

"These despicable conditions were brought to light last week by Comrade EDWARD CONDON in connection with the suicide of an inhibited person. CONDON himself suffered much from Washington's official gossips. Even though he is the chief of the Bureau of Standards, an establishment for physics and chemistry research, he was accused last year of being 'disloyal'. He associated with people whose convictions were Left; he liked WELLES; he attended a reception at the Soviet Embassy; he was seen talking to diplomats of Eastern Europe. And worst of all, he speaks Russian. There was no doubt Left but that he was transmitting secrets to the Russians. Comrade CONDON was able to successfully refute these idiotic accusations before it was too late. He tried to get the Un-American committee to put an end to this idle noise in the press to call him in personally and to hear his side. He told obscurantists 'to prove their accusations or shut up'. But, so far, they have not wanted to hear his side.

"Now they are trying to slander his wife, Mrs. EMILIA CONDON, by saying that she served as the 'contact' between a 'supposed' Soviet agent and his attache here. The affair was thoroughly aired by the New York newspaper 'DAILY COMPASS' and it really stinks unto high heaven. Mrs. CONDON is active in the joint campaign of the UN and State Department for educational reconstruction in the European countries. There was a meeting in one of the churches in Washington, people wanted to know more about this campaign. Among those invited was the Bulgarian ✓ GEORGI D. SOTIROV, an official of the U.N. He told of the destruction in Bulgaria and expounded the pressing need for educational help and urged them to give their support. It is understandable why Mr. SOTIROV was classified as a 'supposed' Soviet agent. In the eyes of local obscurantists

100-66-16-16

7/14/50

"any Bulgarian who refuses to 'go down in the hole with the loathsome GEFÉ ('G.M.??')' and who does not denounce the new Bulgarian Administration is plain and simple a 'Soviet agent'.

"Mrs. CONDON was interested in SOTIROV's appeal. ✓
She asked him for his address so she might put him in touch with one of her acquaintances a representative of a firm which exports addressographs and multiographs, which are cheaper and more practical than printing presses. Several days later she phoned MORTON KENT (pho) and told him to call on SOTIROV to discuss the sale of such machines. An agent of the F.B.I. listened in on this conversation and made a recording of it. And KENT who had been 'investigated' prior to this because of his associations with CONDON was now made the target of still greater inhibition.

"Agents visited the firm for which he worked and, naturally, said that it would lose its export license if it did not dispense with the services of such 'undesirable' employees. And so he, MORTON KENT, was fired.

"Being now on the black list and unable to procure other work he finally gave up. Two weeks later he hired a boat and rowed out on to the Potomac and never came back. Later he was picked up with a slashed throat.

"This prompted Comrade CONDON to get in touch with J. EDGAR HOOVER personally and ask him to make a public apology for unjustly and without foundation or reason slandering the name of his wife.

"But from whom can MORTON KENT's family ask for an accounting for the loss of husband and father?"

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-66-16-16

6/26/51

NY 100-63071

[REDACTED]

Mr. J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-admitted former Soviet Intelligence Agent, stated in early 1949 that J. PETERS, was. Alexander Stevens, Isader Beerstein, was leader of the Hungarian section of the American Communist Party in 1929 and served as a Soviet Intelligence Agent during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]

100-864-85

6/26/51

NY 100-63071

ADMINISTRATIVE (Continued)

[REDACTED]

Leads

BALTIMORE

At Westminster, Maryland

Will interview JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for all available information which may be in his possession concerning espionage or Communist activity on the part of the subject, and concerning the subject's background.

[REDACTED]

100-864-85

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-864)

DATE: 11/30/71

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-8511) (P)

SUBJECT: JOHN LOUIS SPIVAK
SM - C

[REDACTED]

G/C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER/CHAMBERS, self-admitted former Communist and Soviet Intelligence Agent, first met the subject in 1931-1932 and believed him to be a CP member at that time.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (100-864). (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (100-8511)

C. P. MEMBER

100-864-144

CJW:klw

(4) 61 JAN 25 1972

REC-11 6

M. E. Boyd

JAN 12 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



Life of the Party

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

WEDNESDAY night I started a week's defense tour of New England's industrial cities. My first stop was Worcester, Mass., a steel center today. Years ago it was a tannery town. My uncle John Gurley worked here in the tanning trade till he was a bent old man in his youth.

The Knights of Labor organized the plants. Now the workers of the one large tannery plant left in the city are in the Fur and Leather Workers Union of the CIO. Elsewhere steel predominates, making this a little Pittsburgh in the New England hills. American Steel and Wire employs 6,000 workers, and Norton Co., an enormous cement manufacturing grinding wheels, braces, etc., employs 6,000 more. There are many lay-offs here at present.

Our meeting in the Lithuanian Hall was a success, in spite of snow falling outside. Present were W. O. members from Russian, Jewish and Lithuanian lodges; also the Lithuanian sons and daughters, which is 600 strong here; the Armenian Progressive Voters Club; our own Party members, and one young Negro student to represent his people and the youth. The collection of \$78 included one \$12 greeting to Wm. Foster from a Swedish steel worker.

(While I'm away, a comrade at the National Office, Sara Scherer, will keep track of all contributions in my mail and transmit some to the Civil Rights, so don't slow down.)

Their quota here on The Worker drive is 100. To date they have 30, mostly among steel workers, which is proportionally as good, even better than many bigger places not mentioning any names.



HERE in Worcester, Mass., a "book burning" is being planned in a shocking manner. It revives memories of the Salem witchcraft trials of over 200 years ago. The local editor of the Catholic Messenger, Edward J. Sullivan, (and we boast that the Irish were once lovers of liberty!) has appointed himself a censor on what the people of this city should be allowed to read.

There is an excellent public library here. Freedom still exists on its shelves. Sullivan snooped around and checked on what is there. "Too many books about Communism," and "too many books about the Soviet Union," was his verdict. Therefore, he concluded, Thurston Taylor, the librarian, must be a red sympathizer or fellow traveller or at least he takes an undue interest in these "verboten" topics. Sullivan wants all these books off the library shelves. To burn them is the only sure guarantee nobody will ever read them, and is a logical next step.

Tomorrow, (Tuesday), Taylor must appear before the City Council to defend himself against Sullivan's accusations.

Of course, Sullivan is following to an inevitable conclusion what the government has started. If it is a criminal offense for people to publish books, magazines, newspapers, etc., advocating Marxism-Leninism, as the indictment against the Communist leaders set forth—then every librarian of every city, school and college in the country will be equally guilty if they circulate such material. Sullivan is just starting the book-burning crusade early, which will be followed up in every city of the land, if this indictment is tried and upheld.

UNDOUBTEDLY, Sullivan's

ancestors used to go into the woods and hills of Ireland, as mine did, to listen to the priests say mass, which was outlawed by the British government. If the "book-burners" have their way in our country, all literate people will have to go into caves and catacombs, like early Christians, to read books beyond the primer grade.

What do librarians think of such procedure? What do the faculties of our colleges and great universities think of such a threat to freedom of thought? They'd better speak out before the modern Inquisition plunges us all into another Dark Age.

In the forthcoming trial it is not the defendants or our Party which are alone on trial, as we have oft repeated. This business in Worcester and many other happenings around the country demonstrate that no American will have freedom of speech, press or assemblage. If this precedent is established, it will unleash the bigots, the political

reactionaries, the Nazi minded censors from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"RESPECT for law and order" hits another all time low in the final actions of the Grand Jury in New York City. The same jury

that indicted the Communist leaders adjourned after 18 months without indicting two spies who appeared before them—Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers.

True or false, these people have said themselves that they were spies. Is it a new kind of law that to confess a crime gives a person immunity from prosecution? Does it apply to murder and theft or only to espionage against your country? Yet on the unsupported word of Chambers a young man with an apparently unimpeachable record of service to his country, is indicted.

I do not know any of these people. But it looks like dirty politics to me—to give the unsavory Un-American Committee a new lease on life, to discredit the New Deal administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as well as to create a lynch atmosphere for the trial of the Communist leaders.

All that's missing is for Senator Sheen to convert Chambers.

100-1287-A

JUN 3 1950

2.1.18
R. J. M.

This is a clipping from Page 10 of the Daily Worker

Date 12.20.48
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

File No: See References Re: Chambers

Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 100-1556 - 218	1/27/53	New York Report	75	1	N.P.
✓ 100-2278 - 130	5/3/50	New York Report	72	2	N.P.
○ 100-2278 - 264	6/2/54	Mexico City Report	5	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3255 - 124	7/21/51	New York Report	49	7	N.P.
✓ 100-3244 - 61	3/2/50	Los Angeles Report	8	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3815 - 52	11/3/49	SAN FRANCISCO Letter	2	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3815 - 59	11/10/49	SAN FRANCISCO Letter	1	1	N.P.
✓ 100-3815 - 94	9/22/51	SAN FRANCISCO Letter	2	1	N.P.
✓ 100-7046 - 554	10/7/51	New York Teletype	3	3	N.P.
✓ 100-7046 - 555	10/11/51	Baltimore Teletype	2	2	N.P.
✓ 100-7060 - 618	12/5/52	New York Report	189	2	N.P.
✓ 100-7166 - 38	4/5/50	New York Report	30	2	N.P.

438 24

1/27/53

101 35

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2. J. PETERS

It has been set forth above that the subject on various occasions worked with J. PETERS. PETERS, whose true name is believed to be ALEXANDER GOLDBERGER and who has also been known as ALEXANDER STEVENS and STEVE MILLER, has been described by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-admitted Soviet agent, as a highly placed member of the Communist underground in this country and engaged in espionage activities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5/3/50

NY 100-14419

[REDACTED]

LAUCHLIN CURRIE

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-admitted espionage agent, advised that in September, 1939 he related to ADOLPH BERLE of the State Department, that CURRIE was a "Fellow traveller", who helped Communists; however, never went the whole way".

[REDACTED]

5/3/50

NY 100-14419

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT.)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

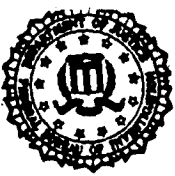
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In a letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated May 14, 1942, it is reflected that an interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS revealed that a man by the name of LAURENCE DUGGAN, who was Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, was presumably connected with the OGPU. CHAMBERS advised that DUGGAN was connected with FRED FIELD, an official of the IPR, which organization recruited people for the Communist Party. CHAMBERS continued that although this is only hearsay, FRED FIELD, who is now a captain in the Navy Intelligence, was the center of another underground apparatus. According to CHAMBERS, FIELD, his wife, and mother, as well as JOSEPH BARNES, were the chief members of the apparatus and CHAMBERS stated that he was told that a house on Central Park West, owned by one of the female FIELDS, was supposed to have been the center for this particular underground movement.

CHAMBERS stated that a man by the name of PETERS (later determined to be ALEXANDER STEVENS who was head of the Communist Underground Movement) had told him this.

100-2278-130



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 2, 1954

Re: FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD

Sources referred to hereinafter are of known reliability unless otherwise described.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-admitted former Communist and member of a Soviet spy ring, advised in May, 1950, that FIELD was known to him as a member of the Communist Party and that FIELD had been a member of a Communist apparatus during the same time that CHAMBERS was involved in such activity.

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-2278-264

7/21/51

NY 100-41932

[REDACTED]

FIT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JOHN ABT was a member of a Communist underground cell in the United States Government operating in Washington, D. C. during the late 1930's and furnishing information which was channelized to Soviet intelligence agents.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

7/21/51

NY 100-41932

"She identified herself as a writer in the National Office of the Communist Party for the last few years..... When Mrs. BACHRACH took the witness chair she refused first of all to answer questions about her background and association. She said her refusal was based on her rights under the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution.....

"Then MUNDT asked what has become known as 'the sixty-four dollar question -- Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?' The witness declined to answer. But after the committee dismissed her and went back into a closed door session, Mrs. BACHRACH told reporters she belongs to the Communist Party."

Exhibit No. 29

"New York Sun" issue of December 14, 1948

Witness:- Librarian, New York Public Library, or his designated representative.

7/21/51

NY 100-41932

ROB F. HALL wrote an article which appeared in the "Daily Worker" of December 15, 1948 (page 3, column 3) entitled "Miss BACHRACH Flays Phoney Spy Charge". The article is datelined at Washington, D. C., December 14, 1948, and among other things states: "Fishing desperately for the still missing typewriter which they promised to produce yesterday, members of the House Un-American Committee today questioned MARION BACHRACH, Communist Party Public Relations Director, in an open hearing. In response to questions, Miss BACHRACH told the Committee she had never loaned a typewriter to Mrs. ALGER HISS and had never received a typewriter from Mrs. HISS....."

"Miss BACHRACH did not conceal her scorn from the Committee when she was questioned by reporters after leaving the witness stand. 'This was purely a fishing expedition', she said. 'Failing to find any big fish, they have now descended to fishing for minnows'...."

Exhibit No. 31
 "Daily Worker" issue of December 15, 1948
 Witness:- Librarian, New York Public Library, or his designated representative.

A discussion of MARION BACHRACH's testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities appeared in the "New York Times" of December 15, 1948 under the by-line of C. P. TRUSSELL. The article discussed the Committee's search for the missing typewriter in the case involving the allegations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS against ALGER HISS and mentioned that MARION BACHRACH had been called as a witness. Among other things, the article states: "Mrs. MARION BACHRACH, a writer at the National Headquarters of the Communist Party for the last two years, who said she lived at 214 West 11th Street in New York, would not tell the Committee whether she was a Communist. Later she readily told reporters that the fact that she was a Communist was a matter of 'pride and record'. She declined to answer most

100-3255-124

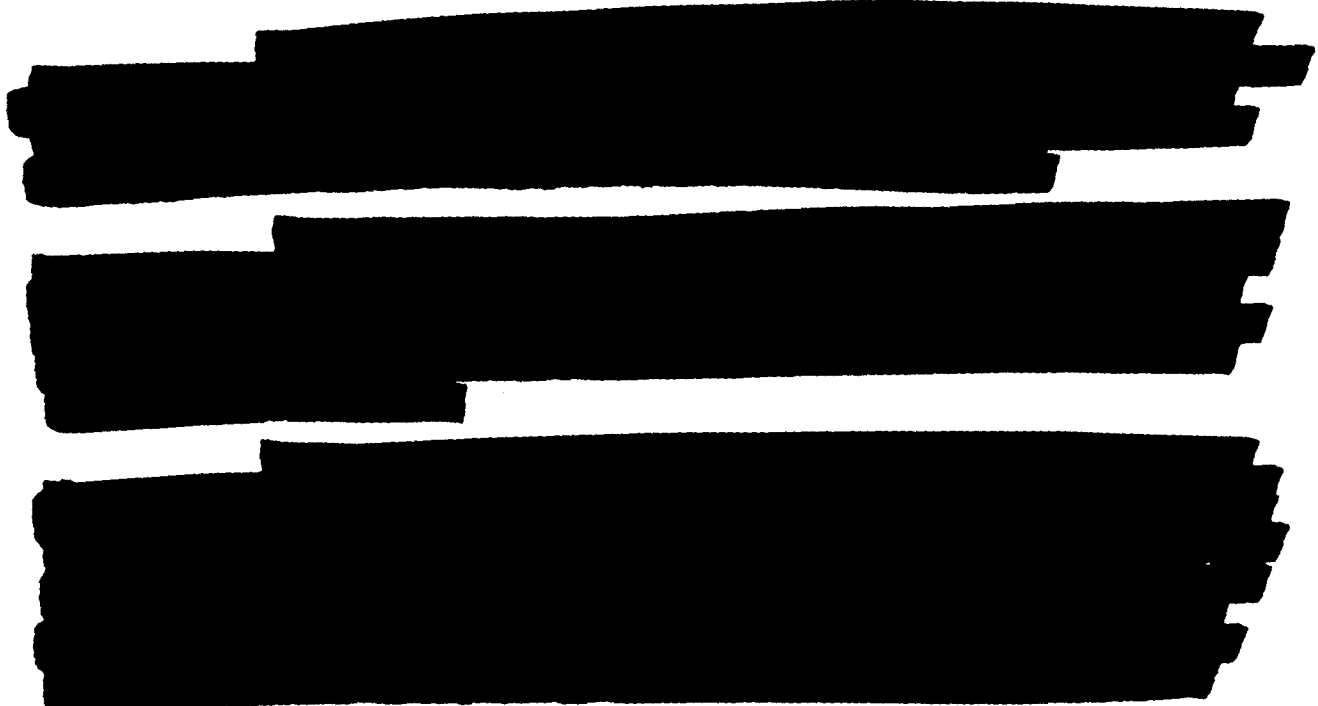
7/21/51

NY 100-41932

"of the Committee's questions under privileges claimed under the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution. These concern assurances against invasion of privacy and self-incrimination."

The article also noted that Mrs. BACHRACH would not say whether she had been a resident of Washington, but that "she admitted knowing JOHN J. ABT, former government lawyer named by Mr. CHAMBERS as a member of the underground, because he was her brother."

Exhibit No. 32
"New York Times" issue of December 15, 1948
Witness:- Librarian, New York Public Library, or his designated representative.



100-3255-124

7/21/51

NY 100-41932

APPENDIX I
(Witnesses)

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Pipe Creek Farm
Westminster, Maryland

Background

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was born on April 10, 1901. He spent two years at Columbia University and in November 1922 wrote a sacrilegious play which caused his resignation as editor of "Morningside", student newspaper at Columbia. CHAMBERS was employed by "Time, Inc.", New York City, from 1939 until 1949, in different editorial capacities.

Criminal Record

There is no known criminal record for CHAMBERS.

Communist Party History

CHAMBERS joined the Communist Party in January 1924 and remained active in the Party until the death of his

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7/21/55

NY 100-41932

brother in 1925. At that time his interest in Party activities dwindled but in 1926 he again became active and joined the staff of the "Daily Worker" and soon became editor of that paper. He remained in that capacity until 1929, at which time he dropped out of the Party. In either 1931 or 1932 he became Editor of "New Masses" and was a member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS made a gradual break from the Communist Party and actually severed all connections in April 1938. However, during approximately four years prior to his exit from the Party he was a member of the underground movement of the Communist Party, USA, stationed in Washington, D. C. During his connections with the underground movement of the Communist Party, CHAMBERS came in contact and worked with Comintern representatives in the United States and engaged in espionage activities on an extensive scale.

Previous Testimony

CHAMBERS has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on several occasions.

CHAMBERS was the principal Government witness in the first and second perjury trials of ALGER HISS in New York City.

Testimony by CHAMBERS will be found on page 2.

[REDACTED]

3/2/50

LA 100-530

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

in Soviet espionage activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, SHERMAN, BYKOV, and others. CRANE had admitted involvement

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: November 3, 1949

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: ANDREE HUDSON, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY-C
Bufile 100-3815

AMSD
Registered Mail

Whitaker

Rebulet 10/27/49, and report of SA WESLEY G. GRAPP, 10/28/49,
at San Francisco.

[REDACTED]

Reference report reflects JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., upon interview by Bureau Agents in the Spring of 1949, recalled that in the latter part of 1934, he himself began to act as courier between J. PETERS, was., in New York City, and the underground Communist group organized by HAROLD WARE in Washington, D.C., which group was referred to by CHAMBERS as "Apparatus A". CHAMBERS recalled his courier duties were taken over by a girl whose identity he did not know. This unknown girl was known to him to be the secretary to ANDREE EMERLEY, who CHAMBERS later identified by photograph as the subject of this case. CHAMBERS stated ANDREE EMERLEY was the daughter of a former police official in Hungary, such information having been furnished to him by J. PETERS. CHAMBERS related that when the subject and the unknown secretary began their employment at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., he drove them and J. PETERS in a car from New York to Washington. CHAMBERS stated he knew definitely the unknown girl was to be the courier for "Apparatus A". CHAMBERS recalled this unknown girl was to be a secretary to ANDREE EMERLEY, and it was within the latter's power to give the position to her. CHAMBERS stated he never saw the unknown girl again, but did see the subject once more. CHAMBERS related that on this occasion he was sent, probably by J. PETERS, to her residence, but could not recall the purpose of his visit. Subsequent investigation has tentatively identified the unknown girl secretary as THELMA OSTER, a known Communist Party member.

Because of the allegation by CHAMBERS and because of the subject's known background, the San Francisco Office has instituted a most thorough and exhaustive investigation of ANDREE HUDSON to determine her activities, associates, and contacts.

WGG:klh
100-27506

EX-115
cc:100-11880

INDEXED - 103
RECORDED - 103

(Return Receipt Requested)

100-3815-53
34 NOV 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: November 10, 1949

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, San Francisco

REGISTERED MAIL

ATTENTION: TRANSLATION SECTION

SUBJECT: ANDREE HUDSON, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY-C
Bufile 100-3815

11-1
15-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAY DAVID MITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., upon interview by Bureau agents in the Spring of 1949, recalled that in the latter part of 1934, he himself began to act as courier between J. PETERS, was., in New York City, and the underground Communist group organized by HAROLD WALKER in Washington, D.C., which group was referred to by CHAMBERS as "Apparatus A". CHAMBERS recalled his courier duties were taken over by a girl whose identity he did not know. This unknown girl was known to him to be the secretary to ANDREE EMBERY, who CHAMBERS later identified by photograph as the subject of this case. CHAMBERS stated ANDREE EMBERY was the daughter of a former police official in Hungary, such information having been furnished to him by J. PETERS. CHAMBERS stated he knew definitely the unknown girl was to be the courier for "Apparatus A", that she was to be a secretary to the subject, and it was within the subject's power to give the position to her. Subsequent investigation has tentatively identified the unknown girl secretary as THELMA OSTER, a known Communist Party member.

[REDACTED]

Return Receipt Requested
ENCL.
WEG:klh
100-27506

SE 37100 - 3815 - 59
12 NOV 30 1949

AyH

Re

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, San Francisco
SUBJECT: ANDREE HUDSON, was
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-3815

DATE: 9/22/51

Handwritten initials

Handwritten initials

Re San Francisco letter dated 11/10/49, in which it is pointed out that JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified subject as the superior of a courier for "Apparatus A", an espionage ring involving J. PETERS and HAROLD WARE.

Handwritten notes:
3-1
5-1,2
2
2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APC/bw
100-27506

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INDEXED - 63

SEP 23 1951

100-3815-94

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 7 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

CCNY WASH AND WASH FLD 16 BALTIMORE 2 BOSTON 3 FROM NEW YORK 7 15

DIRECTOR AND SACS DEFERRED

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, AMERICAN SLAV
 CONGRESS, CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL, CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, COMMITTEE FOR
 A DEMOCRATIC FAIR EASTERN POLICY, CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN, COUNCIL ON
 AMERICAN AFFAIRS, JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, NEW YORK, JOINT
 ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
 AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, IS-C AND ISA OF FIFTY.

HUMAN RES DEPT OF IMMEDIATE INFORMATION BY NY AND SAN FRANCISCO
 OFFICES OF DISSENTIVE SURVEILLANCE OF A GROUP OF ACTIVIST ORGANIZATIONS
 FOR ^{SU}MISSION TO DEPARTMENT CONCERNING LISTING OF ORGANIZATIONS TO
 REGISTER UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECTION SEVEN OF ISA OF HUNDRED FIFTY.

OFFICES RECEIVING THIS TELETYPE ARE REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW IMMEDIATELY
 THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS, BALTIMORE, WILLIAM B. CHAMBERS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

END OF PAGE ONE

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10/7/50

PAGE TWO

ABOVE INDIVIDUALS COMPREHENSIVELY INTERVIEWED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION SHOWING, ONE, CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION IS SUBSTANTIALLY DIRECTED, DOMINATED OR UNDER CONTROL BY THE CP/USA. /A/ EVIDENCE AS TO THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION, /B/ ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS WHO ARE ACTIVE IN THE MANAGEMENT, DIRECTION, OR SUPERVISION OF THE ORGANIZATION WHETHER OR NOT HOLDING OFFICE THEREIN ARE ACTIVE IN THE DIRECTION OF SUPERVISION AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CP/USA, /C/ ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ORGANIZATION RECEIVES ITS SUPPORT FINANCIAL OR OTHERWISE FROM THE CP/USA. TWO, INFORMATION THAT OTHER THAN THE ORGANIZATION IS PRIMARILY CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING AID AND SUPPORT TO THE CP/USA. /A/ AVAILABLE EVIDENCE OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ORGANIZATION'S FINDS, RESOURCES OR PERSONNEL ARE USED TO FURTHER OR PROMOTE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CP/USA, /B/ EVIDENCE OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE POSITIONS TAKEN OR ADVANCED BY THE ORGANIZATION FROM TIME TO TIME ON MATTERS OF POLICY DO NOT DEVIATE FROM THOSE OF THE CP/USA. /C/ OTHER EVIDENCE SUCH AS BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, LITERS, REPORTS, AND ANY OTHER SUCH STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS MAY BE HELD TO BE NECESSARY TO SET OUT THE END OF EACH PAGE

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10/7/50

PAGE THREE

DECIDE ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN EVIDENCE IN EVENT HEARING BOARD DESIRES TO SUBSCRIBE TO SET FORTH WITH REFERENCE TO A COPY OF THE MUST BE HANDLED EXPEDITIOUSLY. IMMEDIATE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER TO NEW YORK, BY AIR MAIL THURSDAY, NEXT. INFORMATION CONCERNING CALIFORNIA LEAD SCHOOL SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

SCRIPT

TIME ON THIS MSG IS 11-56 P

CORRECTION EACH COPY LISTED SHOULD BE SUBMITTED CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, EL PASO, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, MILWAUKEE, SAN FRANCISCO, AND ST. LOUIS REVISOR

ACK IN COPY FILE

WA 155 NY R 2 DA GUM

15 NY 15 WA NYH

15 NY 15 WA NYH JJD

DISC FLS

TWO COPIES WFO

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E.A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TELETYPE

WA 17 NY 5 PH 1 FROM BA 10 11-50 HRT

DIRECTOR AND SACS NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA U R G E N T

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, AMERICAN SLAV

CONGRESS, CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL, CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, COMMITTEE

FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY, CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN, COUN-

CIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, NY,

JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE, NATIONAL

COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, IS C AND ISA OF FIFTY.

RENYTEL OCTOBER SEVEN INDICATING BUREAU HAS REQUESTED IMMEDIATE PREPAR-

ATION BY NY AND SF OFFICES OF PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT ON ABOVE

CAPTIONED ORGANIZATIONS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING FAILURE

OF ORGANIZATIONS TO REGISTER UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECTION SEVEN OF ISA

OF FIFTY. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY BY BALTO. AGENTS AS

REQUESTED INREFTL. CHAMBERS ADVISED THAT ALL THE ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS

WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF

FOREIGN BORN HE BELIEVES WERE FORMED AFTER THE ADVENT OF THE NEW DEAL

AND ALSO AFTER CHAMBERS LEFT THE OPEN PARTY IN ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY-

THREE. CHAMBERS NEVER BELONGED TO ANY OF ABOVE ORGANIZATION AND HAS NO

DIRECT KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ANY OF THEM. FROM HERESAY KNOWLEDGE ONLY HE

END OF PAGE ONE

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INDEXED - 2

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PAGE TWO

WOULD CHARACTERIZE EACH OF ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS AS CP FRONTS. THE ONLY
 INFO CHAMBERS RECALLS RE THE ACCFOEB WAS FACT THAT ROSE BARRON WAS HEAD
 OF THIS ORGANIZATION IN NINETEEN TWENTIES. CHAMBERS SUGGESTED CRAIG
THOMPSON, FORMER FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT FOR NY TIMES AND FORMER CHIEF
 OF TIME BUREAU IN MOSCOW, AS A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND
 EVIDENCE RE JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. WITH REFERENCE TO
THOMPSON, CHAMBERS STATED THAT HE IS NOW A FREE LANCE WRITER WHO
 RECENTLY HAD AN ARTICLE IN THE STATEPOST OF FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD
 AND WHO PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE WITHIN THE PAST YEAR IN THE STATEPOST
 RE JEFFERSON SCHOOL. IT IS CHAMBERS RECOLLECTION THAT THOMPSON
 IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE HAD AN INFORMANT INSIDE THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL WHEN
 OBTAINING SOURCE MATERIAL FOR HIS MAGAZINE ARTICLE ON THIS ORGANIZATION.
 AT THE PRESENT TIME CHAMBERS STATES THAT THOMPSON RESIDES AT
 ERWINNA, PA. [REDACTED]

CARSON

END

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BA R 17 WA HSU

PH BA R 1 P H AAB

NY BA R 5 NYC REOT

DISCVTOTT

100-7046-555

12/5/52

NY 100-2545

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

J. PETERS was the Comintern representative to the CP, USA in the late 1930's and a leader of the CP, USA underground.

Witness: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-7060-618

12/5/52

NY 100-2545

APPENDIX I

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
Pipe Creek Farm
Westminister, Maryland

This witness was a member of the Communist Party from approximately 1924 to 1938 during which time he did considerable writing for the CP, USA having been editor of the "Daily Worker" about 1929. For approximately four years prior to his severance from the CP, USA in 1938 he operated in the underground movement of the CP. He has testified before the House Committee of Un-American Activities and in the first and second perjury trials of ALGER HISS. His testimony is referred to on page 21.

Available to Testify

100-7060-618

4/5/50

NY 100-1158

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Con't.)

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-33, of known reliability, characterized J. PETERS as head of the Communist underground in the United States and identified a picture of PETERS as identical with ALEXANDER STEVENS. The informant stated that he had met members of the OGPU (Russian Secret Police) in the presence of J. PETERS and stated that PETERS was head of the CP underground in the United States.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4/5/50

NY 100-1158

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Con't.)

- T-14 [REDACTED]
- T-15 [REDACTED]
- T-16 [REDACTED]
- T-17 [REDACTED]
- T-18 [REDACTED]
- T-19 [REDACTED]
- T-20 [REDACTED]
- T-21 [REDACTED]
- T-22 [REDACTED]
- T-23 [REDACTED]
- T-24 [REDACTED]
- T-25 [REDACTED]
- T-26 [REDACTED]
- T-27 [REDACTED]
- T-28 [REDACTED]
- T-29 [REDACTED]
- T-30 [REDACTED]
- T-31 [REDACTED]
- T-32 [REDACTED]
- T-33 WHITTAKER, CHAMBERS

100-7166-38

File No: See References Re: Chambers

Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
65-58236- 2209	5/23/55	New York Airtel w/encl	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 20)
65-58226- 6	12/15/49	WFO REPORT	30	24	N.P.
100-24628- 290	4/13/50	WFO Teletype	8	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 109)
100-24628- 23	4/21/49	Boston Report	16	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 125)
61-3477- 213	2/7/46	Letter to Attorney General w/encl	34	1	N.P.
77-13677- 200	10/8/51	Baltimore Letter	1	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 132)
94-4-2189- 445	5/2/60	MEMO JONES to DeLoach	2	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 64)
100-15252- 45	9/1/50	SAN FRANCISCO Letter w/encl	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
100-15252- 41	7/5/47	MEMO Hoover to Tolson w/encl.	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
100-15252- 39	5/6/48	memo Hoover to Nichols w/encl	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
100-15252- 33	6/23/45	SAN FRANCISCO Letter w/encl	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
100-15252- 36	9/26/51	SAN FRANCISCO Letter w/encl	-	-	Not Subject to disclosure under FOIA.

12/15/49

[REDACTED]
WADLEIGH has, in recent past,
testified in ALGER HISS perjury trial and edited
articles along lines of above admissions. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file No. 65-58226
[REDACTED]

65-58226-6

12/15/49

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[REDACTED]	20
[REDACTED]	21

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12/15/49

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CARL CARLSON; KARL; LLOYD CANTWELL;	
GEORGE CROSLY	2, 6-13, 15-19
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[REDACTED]	18, 19, 20, 24, 25
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[REDACTED]	25
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[REDACTED]	25
[REDACTED]	2, 9, 13, 14, 16-17,
[REDACTED]	19, 24
[REDACTED]	9
[REDACTED]	6
[REDACTED]	24
[REDACTED]	24
[REDACTED]	13
[REDACTED]	6
[REDACTED]	25
[REDACTED]	3, 4, 18
[REDACTED]	2
[REDACTED]	25
[REDACTED]	25
[REDACTED]	6

65-58226-6

12/15/49

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

[REDACTED]

According to his own statements, WADLEIGH volunteered his services to the Communist Party through ELEANOR NELSON during the latter part of 1935, and was, thereafter, put in touch with Soviet Agents DAVID CARPENTER and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, to whom he has admitted furnishing State Department economic information from early 1936, until about April, 1938.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

65-58226-6

12/15/49

Espionage Activities

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a confessed Communist and Soviet espionage courier originally mentioned one "WADLEIGH" or "WADLEY" of "Trade Agreements Section, State Department," as among individuals known to CHAMBERS to have been active in a Communist underground organization prior to 1939.

CHAMBERS, in past interviews, has advised that he became a member of the Communist Party in 1924, and later served as a staff member of the "Daily Worker," from 1926 to 1929, that due to an intra-Party quarrel, he ceased activity for several years; however, in 1932, he returned and became Editor of "New Masses," a Communist Party publication. While so engaged, he was inducted into the Party underground apparatus and, subsequently, became a part of Soviet espionage operations.

In 1935 - 1936, J. PETERS, (ALEXANDER STEVENS) according to CHAMBERS, directed CHAMBERS to go to Washington, D. C., and develop an extensive underground apparatus. During 1934 - 1936, one of the Russian principals of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was an unknown individual known as "BILL." Another of the Russian principals of CHAMBERS and the person who succeeded unknown subject "BILL" as head of the Soviet espionage apparatus was one Colonel BORIS BYKOV, who CHAMBERS met through introduction by J. PETERS in late 1936. CHAMBERS has indicated that BYKOV desired to meet the various members of his apparatus and to put them in a "productive frame of mind."

On December 7, 1948, CHAMBERS interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH M. KELLY and THOMAS G. SPENCER of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, recalled that he had been introduced to a person whom he knew as MR. WADLEIGH, in 1936, and that to the best of his recollection, such introduction was made by DAVID CARPENTER (alias DAVID ZIMMERMAN and HAROLD WILSON) with whom he had been in collaboration in connection with Soviet espionage activity. He recalled that the introduction with WADLEIGH took place in Washington, D. C., during the time in which WADLEIGH was employed in the Trade Agreements Section of the United States Department of State. CHAMBERS noted that although he did not recall the exact conversation which took place on this occasion, that he did recall that WADLEIGH was given to understand, either by CARPENTER or by both CHAMBERS and CARPENTER during the conversation, that CHAMBERS was the head of a Communist underground group, and that henceforth, WADLEIGH was connected with that group and was disconnected with whatever activities he had been in before.

CHAMBERS, on that date, stated that it was his further recollection that in 1937, WADLEIGH began to furnish him with documentary material from the Department of State.

12/15/49

CHAMBERS expressed his belief that there may have been a few occasions in which WADLEIGH gave material directly to CARPENTER for eventual transmission to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS specified his recollection that commencing in the early part of 1937, he met WADLEIGH approximately every ten days, which meetings, for the main part, occurred in public places in Washington, D. C., with the exception of a possible few in movie theaters in that city.

In the above interview, CHAMBERS noted that sometime during the period of his personal relationship with WADLEIGH, specified as from 1936 until approximately April, 1938, WADLEIGH proceeded to Europe on official Government business for the purpose of negotiating a trade agreement and that, accordingly, a break was occasioned in their relationship by his absence. He expressed his recollection that he commenced seeing WADLEIGH after WADLEIGH'S return to Washington, D. C., from Europe. CHAMBERS expressed an inability to state the above as a certainty, inasmuch as he was not sure whether WADLEIGH'S trip was made during 1936 or 1937, by which time, WADLEIGH had begun to furnish information on a more or less regular basis.

CHAMBERS, in the above interview, explained that on the occasion of his meetings with WADLEIGH, WADLEIGH would, in most instances, have documents which he was passing to CHAMBERS, retained in a brief case and that upon termination of the meetings with WADLEIGH, CHAMBERS would retain the brief case, returning it to WADLEIGH when he next saw him, which would be in the course of the same night. CHAMBERS stated that upon receiving this documentary material from WADLEIGH in the above described manner, he would proceed to a meeting with DAVID CARPENTER and would hand over the material to him. He expressed his understanding that CARPENTER would take such material to his workshop, photograph it and later that same evening, would return the documents to CHAMBERS. He advised that he, CHAMBERS, then returned them to WADLEIGH. CHAMBERS stated that he accompanied CARPENTER to CARPENTER'S workshop on perhaps one or two occasions but did not accompany him as a matter of routine and does not presently recall the exact location of this workshop.

CHAMBERS further advised that he would, subsequently, receive the developed negatives of the documentary material from CARPENTER and would, thereafter, transmit these to his superior, Colonel BORIS BYKOV. He recalled, however, that this system was changed by BYKOV later, in that CARPENTER no longer developed film, but rather, gave the exposed undeveloped film to CHAMBERS for transmission to Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS further advised that he would have personal meetings approximately once a week with Colonel BYKOV and turn over the negatives or undeveloped film to BYKOV on these occasions. He stated his desire to point out his opinion that WADLEIGH was not particularly productive, and that the material

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WADLEIGH was making available was not of great interest to Colonel BYKOV and that on occasions of the meetings with Colonel BYKOV, many matters, in addition to the material being supplied by WADLEIGH, were discussed and handled. He reiterated his recollection that his working arrangements with WADLEIGH continued until the event of CHAMBERS leaving the Communist Party in April 1938.

On the above occasion, photographs of DAVID CARPENTER, alias DAVID ZIMMERMAN were exhibited to CHAMBERS, at which time, he identified the photographs as those of the man known to him as DAVID CARPENTER.

CHAMBERS further advised that during his relationship with WADLEIGH he, CHAMBERS, employed the first name "CARL" or "KARL" but expressed his inability to recall what family name he may have adopted for purpose of this relationship. He noted that it was highly improbable that he used any family name. He further expressed the possibility that he may have employed the name "CARLSON", although he had no definite recollection thereof.

At such time, CHAMBERS stated that to the best of his present recollection, he did not recall having met an individual named HAROLD WILSON (name by which CARPENTER was known to WADLEIGH), in connection with his work within the underground apparatus, and that to his knowledge, DAVID CARPENTER had not employed such name.

Interviews with WADLEIGH

On December 6, 1948, WADLEIGH was interviewed at his office with the Italian Technical Delegation of the Italian Embassy, 740 Eleventh Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., by Special Agents MAURICE A. TAYLOR and LAMBERT G. ZANIER, of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In connection with the above interview, WADLEIGH denied ever having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and stated categorically that he had never furnished any documents or other information obtained in connection with his employment in the State Department to CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized source. He also denied membership in the Communist Party or association with any Communist Party members as such.

[REDACTED]

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During the above interview, it was noted that following the mentioning of the names of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH indicated considerable nervousness, although he continued to deny any association with CHAMBERS or any underground activity. Upon conclusion of the interview, WADLEIGH was asked if he objected to furnishing a signed statement embodying his denial and he expressed a willingness to do so. It was reported that when preparation of such a statement was begun, WADLEIGH suddenly arose from his chair and stated, "I am not going to sign that statement." Almost immediately thereafter, however, he announced his willingness to give a statement and make a complete confession. He thereafter, accompanied the above-mentioned Agents to the Washington Field Office where he dictated a signed statement, including the following information.

"In 1935 or 1936 I made the acquaintance of a man who described himself as HAROLD WILSON. My first meeting with him arose out of a chance conversation on a railroad coach going from New York to Washington. 'HAROLD' described himself as a free lance writer but was rather mysterious about his activities. The continuation of my acquaintance with 'HAROLD' was due mainly to the fact that he called me at my office to make lunch dates from time to time.

"Around that time my sympathies were strongly Leftist. I had previously been a Socialist in the sense that I was an admirer of the British Labor Party, of the German Socialist Democratic Party and for a while was a member of the Socialist Party in the United States. The failure of the Social Democrats in Germany to offer effective resistance against HITLER, the growing power of the Nazis in Germany, of the ruling group in Japan, and the Fascists in Italy seemed to me thoroughly alarming and so far as I could see the Communists and Soviet Union were offering the only effective opposition. The British were giving all the breaks to the Naziis, Japanese and Fascists. Our government was not very actively involved in any way at that time. I expressed these views to 'HAROLD' quite frequently. Gradually I came to realize that he, himself, was a Communist. I was genuinely impressed with the man's sincerity. On one occasion I said to him that I wished I could do something active to fight against the rise of Fascist and reactionary powers.

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"It was at this point that 'HAROLD' invited me to supply information on economic conditions in Germany and Japan which he said he knew from the nature of my work I would be able to supply. Incidentally, I learned later that 'HAROLD' had made quite extensive inquiries about me from unnamed sources to verify my reliability. I never did the same in regard to him but I never subsequently had any reason to believe that my judgment was incorrect as to his sincerity in the cause for which he worked.

"There developed a relationship in which I regularly handed to 'HAROLD' after work once a week documents which came to my desk in the course of my work. I selected those items that contained significant economic information on Germany and Japan and other items of special interest. After some time-- I have no exact recollection of the date--'HAROLD' took me to Baltimore and introduced me to the man whom I now know to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who at that time gave me the name of CARL CARLSON. I was given to understand the purpose of this meeting was to enable an operator, presumably 'HAROLD'S' immediate superior, to make my acquaintance. No documents or information were supplied at the Baltimore meeting.

"We had another meeting with 'CARL' in Philadelphia. These were dinner meetings. In both instances these meetings took place in a restaurant.

"Later 'CARL' met me for lunch in Washington quite frequently, particularly during the latter part of 1937. In the early part of 1938 I saw practically nothing of either 'HAROLD' or 'CARL'.

"At this point I would like to emphasize that I was given no specific information as to the residence or activities of either 'HAROLD' or 'CARL' apart from their contacts with me. I inferred they had contacts with other people of the same kind as myself because of their knowledge of events and personalities in the State Department but I was given to understand the names of these other people would not be revealed to me. I usually waited to be told when I should meet them. I had no means of communicating with 'CARL' on my own initiative. In order to communicate with HAROLD I was given a telephone number. A woman answered the phone every time I called. I was instructed simply to ask for 'HAROLD.' I was invariably told 'HAROLD' would call back. I was permitted to write down the number but not the exchange. It may have been Metropolitan. I subsequently destroyed the note and can not recall the number.

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"As to procedure: On evenings when I was scheduled to meet 'HAROLD,' I would go through the documents on my desk, make an appropriate selection, and take it out in a briefcase which I would hand to 'HAROLD' when meeting him. I would meet 'HAROLD' the next day on my way to work and bring the documents back. I was given to understand by 'HAROLD' that he photographed the documents using a Leica camera. I believe that on one or more occasions I may have handed the papers to 'CARL.'

"In March 1938 I went on a trip to Turkey to negotiate a trade agreement. While I was there I did not pursue any collaborationist activities of any kind.

"When I returned from Turkey, 'CARL' met me for lunch and informed me he had, as he put it, 'deserted'. Naturally I was alarmed.

"Shortly afterwards, 'HAROLD' met me and I told him about my conversation with 'CARL.' 'HAROLD' told me I would have to lay low for a considerable period.

"I next saw 'HAROLD' either in late 1939 or early 1940 when he called me up without my having asked for him to call, and suggested that we meet. We met in Rosslyn, Virginia, and drove in the country for about two hrs. I talked mostly about my personal affairs but expressed some misgivings about the Nazi-Soviet pact which had been concluded some months earlier. At the end of the interview he asked me if I wanted him to see me again and I expressed myself in such lukewarm terms that I never received a call from him again. I have never seen him since.

"Since then I have had no contacts of any kind with any Communist organization or espionage organization.

"My lukewarmness at my last meeting with 'HAROLD' was due to the obvious fact that in making its pact with HITLER, the Soviet Union had abdicated its leadership of anti-Fascist forces in the world. After that I could not wish to get myself involved in any connection which would require blank check acceptance of the Party line. I was very grateful for the coincidence which made it possible for me to slip out of the apparatus in such a painless manner.

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"During my employment in the Trade Agreements Division, State Department, one of my colleagues was ALGER HISS who was then assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant to the Secretary of State. I was sufficiently acquainted with HISS to know him by his first name. My duties brought me into fairly frequent contact with him and I had occasion to discuss matters of official business. Our personal contacts outside the office were confined to one lunch date. He never came to my house and I never went to his.

"Sometime about 1930, I met ELEANOR NELSON socially and had some contacts with her for a few years thereafter, both of us were in the Socialist Party in the early 1930's.

"During the period of my work with 'HAROLD' and 'CARL' I was a Communist collaborator but I have never formally joined the Communist Party or paid any dues."

It is further noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has previously identified ELEANOR NELSON as among the persons associated with him in connection with Communist underground organizations active in Washington, D. C., prior to 1939.

On December 10, 1948, WADLEIGH was interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS J. GALLANT of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time, he furnished a signed statement containing the following information:

WADLEIGH noted that in previous statement, he had related that he first met HAROLD WILSON as a result of the chance conversation on a railroad coach en route from New York to Washington. At the time of the statement, he wished to state that this was not the manner in which he met MR. WILSON.

He continued that by way of background, he was a member of the Socialist Party in Washington, D. C., in 1931, or 1932, and while a member, became acquainted with ELEANOR NELSON. At some time subsequent, there was organized in Washington, the Tenants League to assist persons

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evicted from their residence. ELEANOR NELSON was the head of the Tenants League and WADLEIGH was quite active in this organization. He stated his recollection was that the League was dissolved, probably in 1933; however, he ceased activity in its work sometime prior to its dissolution.

WADLEIGH stated that he continued to be on friendly terms with ELEANOR NELSON seeing her occasionally, during which time they had conversation. He stated it was his observation from these conversations that NELSON was going further to the left than he, himself, and that sometime, probably in late 1934 or 1935, he gathered that NELSON had joined the Communist Party movement. He recalled that sometime in the latter part of 1935, he informed NELSON that he would like to collaborate with the Communist Party and wanted to be informed if there was anything useful he could do.

WADLEIGH further stated that sometime after this conversation, NELSON asked for samples of his work. WADLEIGH pointed out that he was then employed in the Department of Agriculture and had access to certain information concerning economic conditions in foreign countries. He expressed recollection that he furnished NELSON with a copy of a memorandum containing some economic analyses which he had prepared.

He continued, stating that sometime later, NELSON informed him that he could be useful by supplying economic information on Germany and Japan and that he would have one contact and one only in this work.

WADLEIGH states that sometime during the winter of 1935-1936, he accompanied NELSON to the basement of a coffee shop in a hotel, probably the Washington Hotel in downtown Washington, where he met an individual introduced as "HAROLD." He noted that NELSON introduced him, WADLEIGH, by his full name and stated that during the course of the ensuing conversation, he, WADLEIGH, probably related in some detail the type of work in which he was engaged, and the type of information he might be able to obtain. He stated that at the conclusion, he asked "HAROLD" for his full name and after some hesitation, "HAROLD" gave the name of "HAROLD WILSON."

WADLEIGH expressed his present recollection that he had several subsequent meetings with "HAROLD" prior to the time WADLEIGH began to supply him with documents. He noted that he either gave, or WILSON already knew, his home telephone number; however, he had no means of contacting WILSON other than informing NELSON of his desire to see WILSON.

In such statement, WADLEIGH notes that the interviewing Agents had exhibited a photograph of an individual which individual had been identified by WADLEIGH as the "HAROLD WILSON" known to him in Washington,

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D. C. He noted, however, that he had since learned that the individual is actually DAVID CARPENTER.

WADLEIGH stated that while in the Department of Agriculture, he furnished CARPENTER with "some scraps of information." He continued, stating that in March 1936, he transferred to employment with the Department of State, being first assigned in the Division of Trade Agreements, where he received reports on foreign economic conditions in the normal routine of business. He noted that during conversations with CARPENTER, the latter had stressed the fact that he was desirous of obtaining information concerning economic conditions in Germany and Japan coming to WADLEIGH'S attention. He, WADLEIGH, stated that after developing a periodic schedule of contacts with CARPENTER, he would estimate that he did turn over about ten or less documents to CARPENTER on such occasions. He pointed out that there were periods during his association with CARPENTER in the winter of 1935 - 1936, until the Spring of 1938, when he did not meet and turn over to CARPENTER material on a weekly basis.

WADLEIGH further advised that sometime in the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, CARPENTER informed that they were to make a trip to Baltimore to meet an individual who was in "the apparatus." He recalled that the trip was subsequently made; that after arriving in Baltimore they went to a restaurant, the location of which was not recalled, where they met an individual introduced as "KARL" or "CARL" whom WADLEIGH had subsequently identified as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that from a conversation that ensued at the meeting, he gained the definite impression that CHAMBERS was CARPENTER'S superior and the purpose was for CHAMBERS to more or less look him, WADLEIGH, over.

WADLEIGH recalled that the conversation at this meeting was mostly along economic and political lines, which would be true along all conversation had with CARPENTER and CHAMBERS.

He continued, stating that about a month or two after the above-mentioned meeting, he accompanied CARPENTER to Philadelphia, where they met CHAMBERS in a hotel lobby and then went to a restaurant where they had a rather lengthy conversation, again principally along economic and political lines. WADLEIGH continued advising that his association with CARPENTER continued until about March 1938. He noted, however, that sometime in 1937, CHAMBERS began to meet him in Washington. He states that he was still meeting CARPENTER in the meantime, and handing documents over to him; that after CHAMBERS began to see him more frequently he recalled that he probably turned over documents to CHAMBERS on a few occasions, although it was his regular procedure to hand all documents to CARPENTER.

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WADLEIGH stated that in March 1938, he was sent on a mission by the State Department to Turkey, recalling that for several weeks prior to his departure from the United States, there was a distinct lull in the business of handing over documents to CARPENTER. He reiterated his statement that he did not turn over any documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER or any other individual subsequent to his departure for Turkey in March, 1938.

WADLEIGH, in continuation, advised that he returned from Turkey December 31, 1938, and was telephoned shortly thereafter by CHAMBERS, who arranged a meeting for lunch or dinner in a restaurant in Washington. He stated that CHAMBERS, at the meeting, informed him that he had "deserted;" that CHAMBERS had said that the authorities in Moscow had become convinced he was a Trotskyist and had recalled him; that he assumes this meant death and had decided not to go.

In his statement, WADLEIGH states further that a few weeks subsequent, CHAMBERS called him at his, WADLEIGH'S, office and insisted upon meeting him immediately in Jackson Place (in the immediate vicinity of WADLEIGH'S office). WADLEIGH noted that when he met CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS asked for a small loan which WADLEIGH gave him. He stated that he had not since met CHAMBERS.

In conclusion, WADLEIGH made the definite statement that the only persons who were associated with him in connection with the extraction of documents and transmitted to unauthorized persons were HAROLD WILSON whom he now knows to be CARPENTER and "CARL" whom he now knows to be CHAMBERS. He stated that insofar as operations in connection with documents were concerned, ELEANOR NELSON was merely the person who introduced him to DAVID CARPENTER and whom he used on occasion as a means of communicating with CARPENTER.

On December 14, 1948, WADLEIGH, interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished a statement wherein he included the following information. Therein, he notes that in a statement of December 6, 1948, he had mentioned CHAMBERS' decision to "desert" (from the Communist underground organization). WADLEIGH, in instant statement, points out that shortly afterwards, he met with CARPENTER and told him that he, WADLEIGH, would have to lay low for a considerable period. He stated that on further refreshing his memory, he was almost sure that HAROLD was not available at that time, and that the conversation about CHAMBERS' desertion was with ELEANOR NELSON.

On this occasion, WADLEIGH stated it was his further recollection that he had perhaps three or four conversations with NELSON on the above subject.

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Pointing out his previous mention of CHAMBERS' contact and request for a small loan, WADLEIGH stated that he was afraid that CHAMBERS would repeat such request and it occurred to him that CHAMBERS, having had other sources, might be trying to live on blackmail, collecting a little from each one. WADLEIGH states that he mentioned this to NELSON, asking what he, WADLEIGH, should do. He stated that NELSON said she would look into the matter and see what could be done about it.

WADLEIGH further stated that he saw NELSON again probably several days later, at which time, she told him that none of the other sources had been shaken down by CHAMBERS. He stated that he detected a slight note of suspicion on her part indicating a possible thought that his being selected as the only source of the loan by CHAMBERS, might reflect on his reliability. He advised that NELSON said she had been unable to locate any of the higher-ups in the apparatus and she thought that they must have disappeared intentionally.

WADLEIGH continued, stating that he thought if such was the case, it would be safer for him not to have any further meetings with NELSON, and that to the best of his recollection, such was his last meeting with her except for a coincidental meeting referred to later herein.

WADLEIGH recalled that at one of these meetings with NELSON following his appraisal of CHAMBERS' defection, he told NELSON that if any attempts were made to murder CHAMBERS, he wanted to have no part of it. She stated that no such thing was contemplated.

WADLEIGH stated it was his further recollection that some time probably in the winter of 1939-1940, he asked CARPENTER some questions concerning CHAMBERS. At such time, CARPENTER told him that CHAMBERS was an American, and that his family had been in this country for generations. WADLEIGH asked where CHAMBERS got his peculiar accent, to which CARPENTER replied he must have cultivated it. He recalled CARPENTER advising CHAMBERS was now working for a magazine.

WADLEIGH stated that his last meeting with ELEANOR NELSON took place on the steps of the State Department shortly after his marriage February 15, 1941 (to EDYTHE GAUDY), at which time, he greeted her and said jokingly, "Why ELEANOR, what are you doing here?" He recalled that she muttered something about seeing the Budget Bureau in connection with her union activities. He stated that he had not seen her since then until her appearance at Grand Jury hearings on the preceding date of instant statement (reference hearing is the Grand Jury hearings in connection with perjury indictment against ALGER HISS).

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In the instant statement, WADLEIGH advised that he had recalled that he was in possession of a rug which was given to him as a New Year's present, he believes in 1936 - 1937. He stated that he understood it was worth two or three hundred dollars at the time it was given to him, and that he was given to understand that the rug was presented to him by authorities in Moscow in appreciation for his collaboration. He continued, stating it was his recollection that the rug was delivered to him by CARPENTER, who told him that the rug was a New Year's present. He stated a definite recollection that the rug was delivered to him in his own car and that at this point, he thought CARPENTER must have borrowed the car in order to do it.

On January 18, 1949, WADLEIGH was interviewed by Special Agents LAMBERT G. ZANDER and MAURICE A. TAYLOR of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in efforts to secure information toward identifying BORIS BYKOV and to corroborate earlier statements of WADLEIGH and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It is desired to point out that the subject was prominently mentioned as a witness in connection with the HISS perjury trial in New York City in the recent past, and further, that he has more recently edited a series of articles for the Washington Post newspaper during July and August, 1947, relative to his connections with the underground organization described in interviews by him.

It is noted that the testimony attributed to WADLEIGH in connection with the HISS trial, as well as the information set forth in the Washington Post appears consistently in agreement with information furnished the Bureau Agents by WADLEIGH set forth herein.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Statement of MRS. CARROLL DAUGHERTY
(Formerly MIRIAM ROBERTS WADLEIGH)

The above individual was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT J. WILSON at Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, February 3, 1949, at which time, she furnished a signed statement containing

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the following information. Therein, she furnished information in agreement with that previously furnished by WADLEIGH concerning their meeting at the London School of Economics, subsequent marriage, return to the United States, and attendance at Chicago University during 1929 - 1930.

She further advised that during the summer of 1930, she joined WADLEIGH in Washington, D. C., where she believed they resided at 1907 K Street, Northwest. She stated that during 1935, she returned to Chicago University to resume graduate work toward a fellowship, returning to Washington in the spring of 1936, at which time, she and WADLEIGH resided for a time near Dunloring, Virginia.

She recalled that just prior or immediately subsequent to her return to Washington, D. C., WADLEIGH told her that he had undertaken to abstract documents from the files of the Trade Agreements Section of the State Department, where he was employed, to turn these documents over to an Agent of the Communist international organization for copying and photographing.

She recalled that shortly thereafter, ELEANOR NELSON visited their home in company of a Professor of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. She believed that such individual thereafter discussed Marxist interpretation of history from a theoretical standpoint. She was unable to recall the name of this professor, but believes that he had a PhD in Philosophy.

She further recalled that in the late spring of 1936, WADLEIGH had told her that he had been introduced to HAROLD WILSON, whom she believed he had stated he had been introduced to by ELEANOR NELSON. She stated that from subsequent conversations with WADLEIGH, she inferred that HAROLD WILSON was an Agent of the Communist international organization and the person to whom WADLEIGH was to give documents abstracted from State Department files. She recalled that HAROLD WILSON visited their home on various occasions, but stated that at no time, were espionage activities discussed in front of her, nor did WADLEIGH give any documents to WILSON in her presence. She stated she understood that HAROLD WILSON took care of copying documents made available by WADLEIGH, and that she knew nothing further concerning his personal life.

She recalled that during 1936, WADLEIGH made mention of a person named CARL, giving her to understand that CARL was also an Agent of the Communist international. She stated that it appeared, at that time, that CARL may have been WILSON'S superior.

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She recalled that WADLEIGH had gone to Turkey on a mission for the State Department in 1938, and expressed her belief that WADLEIGH furnished no subsequent information to HAROLD WILSON.

MRS. DAUGHERTY further stated that shortly after WADLEIGH returned from Turkey, during the spring of 1938, she learned that CARL had arranged a recent meeting with him, the outcome of which developed that CARL was no longer connected with the Communist international and had wanted to borrow money from WADLEIGH. She stated that, thereafter, she realized that WADLEIGH was very worried, giving her the impression that CARL had implied that if WADLEIGH did not lend him money, CARL might expose WADLEIGH'S espionage activities.

MRS. DAUGHERTY expressed her belief that ELEANOR NELSON had put WADLEIGH in touch with HAROLD WILSON. She stated that she did not believe that WADLEIGH was ever a member of the Communist Party, though he was sympathetic toward the ideals of Communism. She continued, advising that he had many deep seated convictions and believed the Soviet system a great humanitarian movement. She recalled that WADLEIGH, during the time of his espionage activities, was a great admirer of the Soviet people and government and was strongly anti-Fascist.

MRS. DAUGHERTY stated that she was aware of no other persons connected with WADLEIGH'S espionage activities and that she felt that WADLEIGH'S convictions were the motive for his activities. She stated to her knowledge, WADLEIGH never received any recompense for his services other than a Turkish rug which he received from WILSON during 1936 or 1937.

On one occasion of the above interview, a photograph of DAVID ZIMMERMAN, with aliases DAVID CARPENTER and HAROLD WILSON, was exhibited to MRS. DAUGHERTY, at which time, she would state only that such person may have been the individual known as HAROLD WILSON.

She stated that when WADLEIGH first told her of his espionage activities, she accepted this, but did not agree or participate with him in any of these activities.

DAVID CARPENTER, was.
DAVID ZIMMERMAN, HAROLD WILSON

On December 8, 1948, the above individual was interviewed by ROBERT F. I. O'KEEFE and JAMES P. MARTIN, Special Agents of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time, he advised that he was born in Baltimore, Maryland June 21, 1906, as DAVID ZIMMERMAN

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but that he had used the name DAVID CARPENTER for the last twenty years. It was noted that he was presently (December 8, 1948) employed as a book reviewer and proof reader by the "Daily Worker," an East coast Communist daily, and advised that in the past, he had worked for the Communist Party.

CARPENTER further stated that he had resided in Baltimore, 1936 to 1938, to the best of his recollection. He stated that during that time, he was writing a book and was in and out of Washington, D. C. frequently.

At such time, CARPENTER admitted that he, as a long-time Communist, knew of CHAMBERS, because of CHAMBERS' former association with "New Masses;" however, he claimed to recall no personal association with CHAMBERS under the name of CHAMBERS or any of CHAMBERS' aliases or LLOYD CANTWELL, GEORGE CROSLY, or "CARL."

At such time, CARPENTER stated that he had met JULIAN WADLEIGH in Washington, D. C., at some party in about 1932.

It is noted that at such time, CARPENTER was asked whether he had received any papers or documentary material from WADLEIGH in 1936, 1937, or 1938, or at any time, in reply to which CARPENTER stated his refusal to answer further questions or volunteer additional information.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

In connection with interview of WADLEIGH December 10, 1948, at New York City, referred to herein, it is pointed out on this occasion, WADLEIGH stated that he was now able to recall that late in 1937, at one of the meetings with CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS had introduced him to an individual probably in his middle 40's, medium height, and rather stocky build, whose right arm, or most of it, was missing. He recalled that CHAMBERS characterized this individual as the boss of the "outfit." WADLEIGH advised that this character talked to him in a rather severe, fatherly manner, saying that the people in Moscow believe he must be in a position to deliver much more information than he had actually delivered.

It is noted that the description furnished by WADLEIGH of the above unidentified individual fits generally with descriptions furnished by CHAMBERS of CHAMBERS' superior, BORIS BYKOV; however, CHAMBERS has stated previously his inability to recall having introduced BYKOV to WADLEIGH.

In the instant statement, WADLEIGH states that after his return from Turkey, he believed CHAMBERS had referred to the above unknown person as a fugitive with whom CHAMBERS had spent many nights debating on what the two of them might do and where they might go. WADLEIGH states he mentioned this to ELEANOR NELSON who told him that such a person did not exist and that he must have "dreamt the whole episode."

On occasion of interview at the Washington Field Office January 18, 1949, referred to in instant report, he repeated the story of the meeting with an individual associated with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS obviously engaged in Soviet espionage along with CHAMBERS. WADLEIGH recalled that the meeting took place one evening in Northeast Washington, possibly occurring on Rhode Island Avenue where he had met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on several occasions. WADLEIGH stated that the unknown companion of CHAMBERS was somewhat older than WADLEIGH and expressed the belief that the unknown subject did not wear eyeglasses. WADLEIGH stated positively his impression that the man was armless on the right side and that the sleeve hung loosely on the right; further, that he shook hands with the individual left-handed and recalled some embarrassment in this connection. WADLEIGH was of the impression that the unknown subject was Russian and recalled he spoke with an accent. WADLEIGH stated that he got the impression that the unknown individual lectured him about being more social minded, urging him to meet more people and advised him that his superiors in Moscow thought WADLEIGH should deliver more material than he had been doing and again

65-58226-6

12/15/49

ADMINISTRATIVE

gave instructions to procure any information which would enlighten them concerning the war which Germany and Japan were preparing against the Soviet Union. WADLEIGH had the impression that the unknown man had just recently arrived from Moscow.


With reference to the unknown subject's position, WADLEIGH recalled that prior to the above meeting, both CHAMBERS and HAROLD (DAVID ZIMMERMAN) made reference to a superior whom HAROLD referred to as the "boss" and CHAMBERS had mentioned as the "so-called boss."

In connection with the above meeting, WADLEIGH expressed a distinct recollection of one or more conversations with CHAMBERS at a later date, possibly after CHAMBERS' defection, in which CHAMBERS referred to one SACHA as one with whom CHAMBERS had spent hours and hours discussing where they should go and what they should do. WADLEIGH thought Spain had been mentioned, and that some reference had been made about going to Spain to fight. WADLEIGH stated he had associated this unknown SACHA with the man he had met as described above, but was not certain.

WADLEIGH related that he told ELEANOR NELSON about meeting the unknown man and she told him he must have dreamed about such individual as there was no such person in existence.

WADLEIGH repeated previous statement that he had met ELEANOR NELSON in the early 1930's, advising that he was acquainted with PAUL PORTER (her former husband) and aware of the earlier separation of PAUL PORTER and ELEANOR NELSON at an early date. He stated he had been very friendly with ELEANOR NELSON and had considered going with her very seriously as he had difficulties with his first wife. WADLEIGH advised that from the actions of HAROLD and ELEANOR NELSON together, that he had become suspicious as to whether or not they might be living together, which was reportedly true.

At this time, he stated that no other individuals other than CHAMBERS, ZIMMERMAN, NELSON and possibly BYKOV, were aware of his activities in connection with the underground organization, with the exception of his first wife, referred to further hereafter.



65-58226-6

12/15/49

[REDACTED]

WADLEIGH advised that his first wife had majored in Economics, stating that she had socialistic leanings but expressed his certainty that she had never been a member of the Communist Party nor aided the Communists in any underground activities. WADLEIGH stated that when he first began to work for the Soviet organization, his wife was in Chicago attending school. He later advised her of his activities and stated that although she was fully aware of such activities, she became reconciled to it, although not necessarily in agreement with his conduct. WADLEIGH recalled that HAROLD (DAVID ZIMMERMAN) had visited WADLEIGH and his first wife on several occasions at their home near Dunloring, Virginia. He expressed his belief that his first wife had met CHAMBERS on one occasion.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

9334

2/7/46

Alger Hiss was named by Whittaker Chambers, a former Soviet agent, as being a member of the Communist underground group in Washington, and that he, Chambers, acted as liaison agent between this group and Alexander Stephens, an NYL agent in New York City, who is active within the Communist Party under the name Steve Miller, as membership director of New York County. Alger Hiss at the present time is Secretary for the United Nations Organization and prior to this was Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, in the State Department. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Charley Kramer had told her a man named Hiss in the United States State Department was the individual who had taken Harold Glasser out of the Victor Perlo group, of Soviet agents in the U. S. Government, for direct handling by Soviet representatives.

[REDACTED]

61-3499-213

Page 33

File No: See References Re: CHAMBERS

Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 100-16886- 31	9/1/50	WFO Letter w/encd	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 77)
✓ 100-23644- 214	8/2/49	Pittsburgh Letter	1	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 93)
○ 100-7219- 224	11/31/53	New York Report	8	1	N.P.
✓ 100-7321- 528	10/4/50	WFO Report	37	2	N.P.
✓ 100-7321- 888	2/12/53	New York Report	95	3	N.P.
✓ 100-11146- A	12/20/48	Times Herald	1	1	
✓ 94-3-4-61- 141	12/20/48	Newsweek	88	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 121)
✓ 100-7650- 70	8/17/51	New York Letter	4	2	N.P.
✓ 100-7650- 79	8/30/51	Milwaukee Letter	2	1	N.P.
✓ 100-9261- 46	10/12/41	New York Report	45	4	N.P. (b)(2)
✓ 100-11820- 31	3/24/43	New York Report	6	2	N.P.
✓ 100-11820- 41	11/18/43	Memo Welch to Ladd	1	1	

Handwritten initials

1/31/53

NY 100-23275

[REDACTED]

Concerning ~~KENNETH~~ DURANT, it is to be noted that J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described DURANT as "an old Bolshevik" and stated that during the period 1925 - 1929 DURANT was considered one of the most important members of the Communist Party and a Communist Party member of maturity and influence who was believed to have excellent connections.

[REDACTED]

100-7219-224

10/4/50

WFO 100-1522

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

COLLINS was named by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, as a member of an underground group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's.

100-7321-528

10/4/50

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN was named by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, both self-admitted Soviet espionage agents as being involved in Soviet espionage conspiracies in Washington, D. C., and New York City, in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

[REDACTED]

SCHOENE also advised agents on the above date that he was well acquainted with ALGER HISS and that one of SCHOENE's law partners, JOHN F. DAVIS, was an attorney employed by HISS. ALGER HISS was convicted in Federal Court in New York City January, 1950, on charges of perjury in that he denied he had furnished confidential documents to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who then delivered the documents to a Soviet espionage agent.

100-7321-528

2/12/53

NY 100-10769.

[REDACTED]

19. LEE PRESSMAN

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-admitted one-time Russian courier, has publicly identified LEE PRESSMAN as having been a member of the Communist Party underground group operating in Washington, D.C., in the early "30's."

Witness

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

Whittaker Chambers

100-7321-888

Krivitsky Slain, Says Chambers

Hotel Death Here
Was Ruled Suicide

WESTMINSTER, Md., Dec. 20 (INS)—Whittaker Chambers declared today that Gen. Walter Krivitsky, Communist underground leader, was murdered in Washington in 1941 because he had broken with the Soviet Union.

Chambers, in an interview at his Maryland farm, disclosed that for more than a year he sheltered Krivitsky's widow, Tonia, and her son, Alek, because they feared they had been marked for Red vengeance.

Krivitsky perished of a bullet wound in a Washington hotel room. Police officially labeled the case suicide. But Chambers insisted that Krivitsky was slain by Communist agents.

Tells of Paris Attempt

Chambers, central figure in the current Communist espionage case which has resulted in indictment of Alger Hiss, former State department official, told the Baltimore News-Post:

"Krivitsky was my friend. I am certain that he was killed by agents of the Red underground. Before he was murdered in Washington there had been an attempt to assassinate him in Paris."

Chambers, former senior editor of Time magazine, said Krivitsky was an "old Bolshevik" who took part in the 1917 revolution and became an officer in the Red army in 1920. Later, Chambers went on, Krivitsky was named head of the Communist underground in western Europe.

Second Red Murder Disclosed

Unfolding the Krivitsky story further, Chambers declared:

"Krivitsky's second in command was a man named Ignatz Reiss, who became disillusioned and decided to break with Moscow. Reiss showed Krivitsky a personal letter he sent to Stalin, which began:

"To the murderer of the Kremlin's cellars—I am returning my decorations and resuming my liberty of action . . ."

"A short time after Reiss sent the letter to Stalin, Reiss was murdered.

Fled to America

"Krivitsky, now also disillusioned with communism, became a marked man. He decided to flee America.

"An attempt to assassinate him was made at the Gare du Nord in Paris as he was about to board a train for a French port."

100-11146-A
FORWARDED
83 JAN 10 1949

Times Herald
12-20-48
File ②
100-11146

8/17/51

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-15765

[REDACTED]

The same report reflects that photographs of LEON MINSTER were exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a former Soviet espionage agent of known reliability. CHAMBERS definitely identified the photographs of LEON MINSTER taken in 1923 as being identical with "CHARLIE" who worked with him in Soviet espionage in the early 1930's.

In the report of SA WALTER C. ROETTING made at New York, August 29, 1949, entitled, "HARRY MINSTER; Internal Security - R," WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had advised that, from about 1932 or 1933 to the latter part of 1933 or 1934, he

100-7650-70

8/17/51

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-15765

was a liaison man between the Communist underground and the American Communist Party in New York City. The apparatus with which he was connected worked within the German Hamburg-American Steamship Line and, during this time, he was acquainted with a person known to him only as "CHARLIE." CHAMBERS described "CHARLIE" as age, 35 (1933); height, 5 feet 8 inches; eyes, blue; hair, baldish; face, lined; thick lips and nose; nationality, possibly born in Russia, but appeared to have been in the United States for some time.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MI 65-856

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is also noted, from New York Letter, that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, NICHOLAS DOZEN LEE, and ROBERT GORDON SWITZ all furnished information concerning "CHARLIE." Since subject may have been a replacement for MINSTER in China and since subject is known to have gone to China from New York since he had his passport visaed there in April, 1936, the New York Office is requested to consider possible interviews with these individuals, depending possibly on the results of interview of HEDDY MESSING.

10/12/49

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTINUED)

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-17, of known reliability, advised that ALEXANDER/STEVENS told him that FREDERICK VANDERBILT/FIELD, JOSEPH BARNES, and FIELD'S wife and mother, were the chief members of the Communist underground apparatus and that they used an apartment on Central Park West donated by FIELD'S mother for their work. It is noted that allegedly, JOSEPH BARNES is married to the former wife of FIELD and FIELD is married to BARNES'S former wife.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-9261-46

10/2/49

NY 100-16913

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTINUED)

JOSEPH BARNES is known to have been a friend of LAWRENCE/DUGGAN, a former State Department employee who allegedly committed suicide after being questioned concerning his reported connections with the Communist underground, Washington, D.C. It has also been alleged that on at least one occasion, BARNES was in contact with ALGER/HISS, a former employee of the State Department who was identified by WHITTAKER/CHAMBERS as a member of the Communist underground in Washington, D.C., who supplied him with information from State Department files.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-9261-46

10/12/49

NY 100-16913

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTINUED)

[REDACTED]

ANATOLE VISSON

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-24, a reliable informant, advised that ANATOLE VISSON of "Time Magazine," had an appointment to see ALGER HISS of Carnegie Foundation on August 7, 1947. It is noted that ALGER HISS was accused by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS of being a member of the Communist underground in Washington, D.C., and of having supplied CHAMBERS with confidential information from State Department files.

[REDACTED]

100-9261-46

10/12/49

NY 100-16913

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA WALTER C. ROETTING, New York, dated October 12, 1949, are as follows:

T-1:

[REDACTED]

T-2:

[REDACTED]

T-3:

[REDACTED]

T-4:

[REDACTED]

T-5:

[REDACTED]

T-6:

[REDACTED]

T-7:

[REDACTED]

T-8:

[REDACTED]

T-9:

[REDACTED]

T-10:

[REDACTED]

T-11:

[REDACTED]

T-12:

[REDACTED]

T-13:

[REDACTED]

T-14:

[REDACTED]

T-15:

[REDACTED]

T-16:

[REDACTED]

T-17:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, confessed former Soviet espionage Agent

T-18:

[REDACTED]

3/29/43

NY File 100-41734

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he had been a Communist Party member until 1937, and that he had a particular position of organizing the Communist Party in the United States Government in Washington, D.C. He was sent down to associate with HAROLD WARE, who was at that time associated with the son of Mother BLOOR. Confidential Informant T-1 and HAROLD WARE established underground headquarters in Washington, D.C., and one of their converts was LEE PRESSMAN, then employed by the AAA, who has since gone with the CIO on the direct advice of the Communist Party. It was important that PRESSMAN should be JOHN L. LEWIS' right-hand man.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

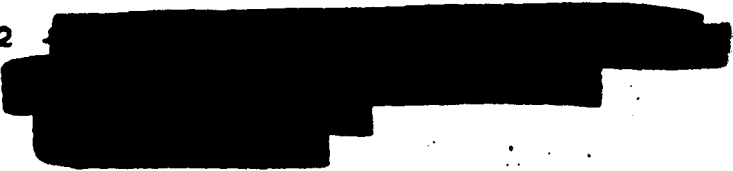
3/29/43

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants referred to in this report of Special Agent Russell E. White, dated at New York, New York, March 29, 1943, are as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1 - Confidential letter to the Bureau dated May 14, 1942 in the case entitled: "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, with aliases; ESPIONAGE-R." The informant in this particular instance is the subject of the above-mentioned case, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-2



100-11820-31



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 18, 1943

RR:FVP

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: LEE PRESSEDAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

- Mr. _____
- Mr. _____
- Mr. _____
- Mr. _____
- Mr. _____
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Acers
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starke
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

Jerry Klutz's column "The Federal Diary" which appeared in the Washington Post on November 15, 1943, stated that the "United Federal Workers of America has retained Lee Pressman, CIO General Counsel, to file suit to enjoin the Civil Service Commission from enforcing the Hatch Act which prevents Federal employees from actively participating in politics. The UFWA believes the Act makes Federal workers second-class citizens."

As you know, Lee Pressman has been under investigation by the Bureau for several years because of his Communist connections, particularly in the labor field. According to Whittaker Chambers, who claims to be a former member of the Communist Underground, Lee Pressman was, himself, a member of the Underground in the early 1930's.



Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

100-1182044
8
NOV 28 1943

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File No: See References Re: Chambers

Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 100-11820-62	3/25/46	WFO Letter WLencl	5	2	N.P.
✓ 100-11820-432	2/2/49	NEW YORK Letter	1	1	N.P.
○ 100-11820-433	2/2/49	NEW YORK Report	39	6	N.P.
✓ 100-24628-1638	4/28/50	WFO Letter WLencl	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 112)
✓ 100-30167-89	1/12/51	Baltimore Report	17	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 120)
✓ 100-30167-86	11/29/50	New York Report	11	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 120)
✓ 100-24628-715	4/6/50	Boston Letter	2	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 111)
✓ 100-24628-603	4/4/50	Boston Report	9	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 116)
✓ 65-58707-2	8/31/49	Los Angeles Report	30	12	N.P.
✓ 61-6580-223	4/28/50	New York Report	177	1	N.P.
✓ 62-88217-396	12/13/51	memo Delamant to Ladd	5	1	N.P.
✓ 64-30026-11	3/24/52	New York Report	26	1	N.P.

322 24

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

WRC:BGW

TO : 100-828
GUY HOTTEL, SAC

DATE: March 15, 1946

FROM : WILLIAM R. CORNELLISON, SA

Page 38

SUBJECT: LEON PRESSMAN, aka Lee Pressman
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following is background information regarding the above subject from a review of the files of the Washington Field Office up to and including the above date:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On May 10, 1945, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, former editor of the Daily Worker and New Masses of the Communist Party, in an interview with Bureau agents in New York City stated that LEE PRESSMAN had accompanied one MARK MORAN, who was somewhat of a mythical underground character of the Communist Party during the Spanish Civil War, to Mexico late in the year 1936. This trip to Mexico was made for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition which was to be shipped to the Loyalists in Spain. CHAMBERS stated that he, CHAMBERS, was liaison man between HAROLD WARE of Washington, D. C. and PETERS (later identified as ALEXANDER STEVENS), who is known to be connected with the underground organization of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS further stated that one underground unit in Washington, D. C. in 1935 was headed by WARE and contained eight members. Almost everyone of the members was himself a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington, which consisted of six to eight members; that the members of each of these underground units were not aware of the identity or the composition of any of the other units. CHAMBERS stated that he met WARE'S group in Washington on numerous occasions and that LEE PRESSMAN was one of the men who attended the meeting. These groups were composed of Government employees in high salaried positions, who were Communist Party members, but whose activities with the Party as such had ceased when they were transferred to the underground of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS further stated that after WARE'S death, he

100-11820-62

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F. B. I.	
MAR 16 1946	
WASHINGTON, D. C.	

3/15/46

WRC:BGW
100-828

recalled that a meeting had taken place and at that time a vote was taken in which JOHN ABT had been elected leader of the group. He stated that at this meeting there were about six men present and recalls the following: CHARLES KRAMER, LEE PRESSMAN, HENRY COLLINS, and NATHAN PERLOW, as well as PETERS, known as ALEXANDER STEVENS. He added that no membership cards were ever issued to members of the Communist Party underground.

3

[REDACTED]

100-11820-62

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 2, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: LEON PRESSMAN, wa Lee Pressman
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File 100-11820)

[Handwritten initials and scribbles]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is further noted that the subject has been identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as having been active in the Communist espionage group operating in Washington, D.C., during the thirties.

[REDACTED]

AWK: [unclear]
100-41734

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INDEXED - 138

100-11820-432
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

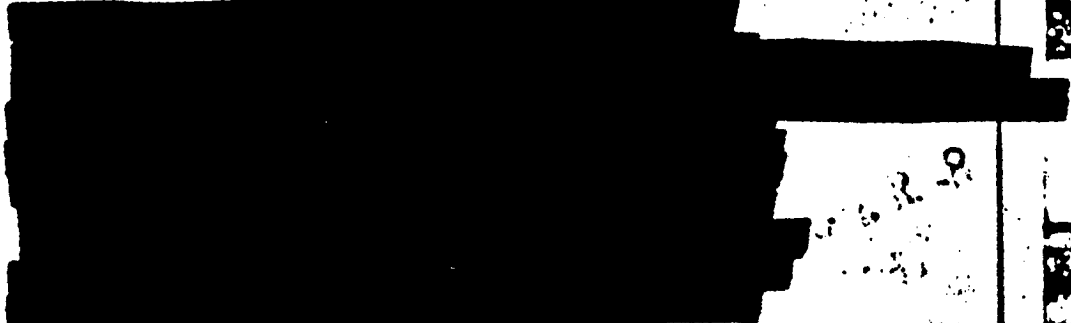
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-41734**

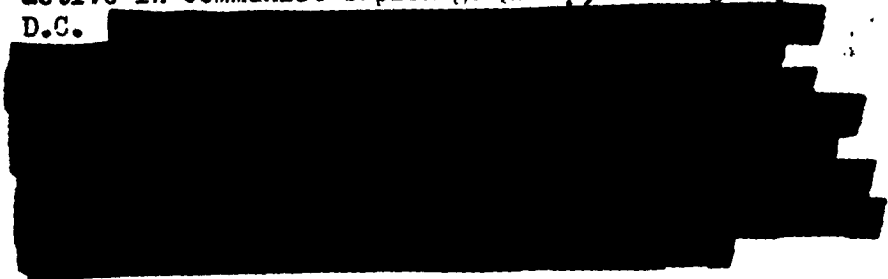
MM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/2/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/4/48; 1/6, 7, 10-14, 17, 18/49	REPORT MADE BY ALBERT J. KLEIN
TITLE LEON PRESSMAN, wa Lee Pressman			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



MILITARY CHAMBERS has identified subject as member of the CP underground group operating in Washington, D.C., in the thirties and investigation has reflected subject has associated with **HARRY DEXTER WHITE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, ALGER HISS** and **HAROLD GLASSNER**, all alleged to have been active in Communist espionage group, Washington, D.C.



- P* -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edward Scheidt* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-11820-433

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EX 58

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INDEXING

- 3 - Bureau
- 3 - New York

56 MAY 2 1949

2/2/49

NY 100-41734

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V. ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES	14
A. Allegations of WHITAKER CHAMBERS	14
B. [REDACTED]	16
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D. [REDACTED]	17
E. [REDACTED]	17
VI. [REDACTED]	17
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VIII. [REDACTED]	19
IX. [REDACTED]	19
X. [REDACTED]	25

100-11820-453

2/2/49

NY 100-41734

The New York "Sun" newspaper of August 5, 1948, reflected that the subject had his campaign headquarters at 8603 Bay Parkway in Brooklyn, New York, and that the subject had accused the House Committee on Un-American Activities of swearing him "with the stale and lurid mouthings of a Republican exhibitionist who has been bought by HENRY LUCE and who claims to have met me twelve years ago". According to the article, the subject referred to the testimony in Washington by WITTAKER CHAMBERS, a Senior Editor of "Time" magazine, and who identified PRESSMAN as a member of the "Red underground".

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-11820-433

2/2/49

NY 100-41734

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

V. ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

A. Allegations of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

It is to be noted that on interview by Agents of the New York office on May 10, 1945, and in a signed statement dated June 26, 1945, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has identified the subject as having been a member of the Communist Party underground group operating in Washington, D.C., in the thirties. As has been recently publicized, CHAMBERS is an admitted former member of this group and has recently testified in regard thereto before the United States Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York, as well as before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

According to CHAMBERS, he was a courier operating between ALEXANDER STEWENS in New York City and HAROLD WARE, leader of a group of Government employees in high salaried positions, who were members of the Communist Party and whose activities as such ceased when they were transferred to the underground group of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS stated that there were approximately eight individual members in the organization headed by WARE, and that almost everyone of these individuals in turn was a leader of another underground unit operating in Washington, D.C., and which latter units consisted of some six to eight members, none of whom was aware of the identities and composition of any of the other units. CHAMBERS stated that the task of these individuals was to obtain through their Government positions confidential information of interest to the Communist Party and Soviet Russia. CHAMBERS stated that the subject was a member of the WARE group as were the following:

100-11820-483

2/27/49

NY 100-41734

~~JOHN ABT~~
~~HENRY COLLIER~~
~~ALGER HISS~~
~~DONALD HISS~~
~~CHARLES KRAMER~~
~~NATHAN SERLOW~~
~~NATHAN WITT~~
~~POST~~

Concerning the above, it is noted that the subject is at present associated with NATHAN WITT in the law firm of PRESSMAN, WITT and CAMMER at 9 East 40th Street in New York City. It is also noted from information set out in another section of this report that the subject has been closely associated with JOHN ABT and in addition attention is directed to the fact that ALGER HISS, in a signed statement, admitted being acquainted with the subject.



In regard to the above allegations made against him, it is noted that the subject has made denials of the same to the press and in this regard the following are noted.

The New York "Star" newspaper on August 5, 1948, reflected an article to the effect that the subject denied the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and is quoted by the "Star" as having said, "It must be obvious to everyone that the Thomas Committee has three major objectives in smearing me with the stale and lurid mouthings of a Republican exhibitionist who has been bought by HENRY LUCE and who claims to have known me twelve years ago". This article stated that PRESSMAN alleged that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had as its objective to take the minds of the American people off the real issues before Congress, namely, civil rights, inflation, housing, justice for the heroic people of Israel, and the repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley Act. In addition, the subject alleged that the second objective was to smear those who had been associated with FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and the third objective was to attempt to discredit HENRY WALLACE and those associated with him "in his great movement for people and prosperity".

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

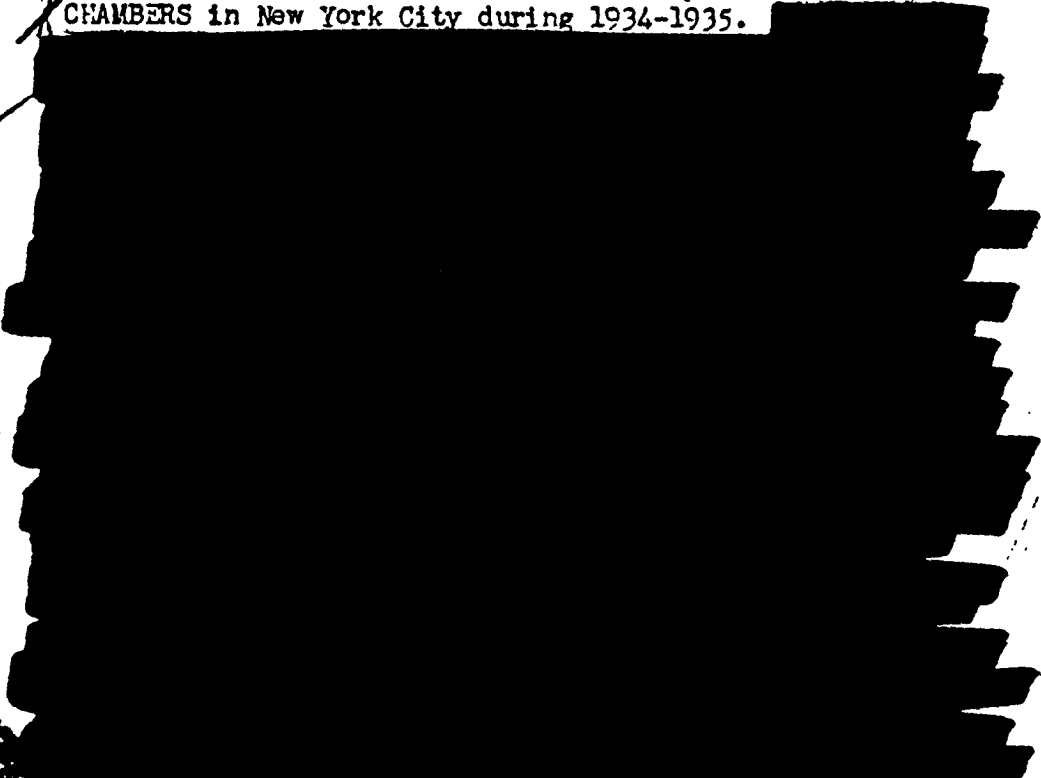
FILE No. 65-4884

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 8/31/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/15-17, 20/49	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD F. DODGE	KLA
TITLE MORRIS ASINOW, was., Asimov, Azemov			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



ASINOW and CRANE became well acquainted and ASINOW served as a mail drop between CRANE in Berkeley and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in New York City during 1934-1935.



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[REDACTED]

- P -

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

This investigation was initiated upon information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in a signed statement of his dated December 8, 1948 to the effect that a photographer in his apparatus by the name of KEITH was connected with one AZIMOV, who was a metallurgist and connected with the University of California at Berkeley. CHAMBERS further recalled that AZIMOV became head of the Research Department at the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago, Illinois.

The San Francisco Office subsequently determined that AZIMOV was probably identical with MORRIS AZIMOV, who was a lecturer in Engineering at the University of California at Los Angeles. It was later determined that the unknown photographer named KEITH was WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE and as will be set out later, it has been determined that MORRIS AZIMOV is the person referred to by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

INTERVIEW OF MORRIS ASIMOW IN DECEMBER, 1948

Results of an interview with MORRIS ASIMOW are set out below.

It will be noted that at the time of this interview the only indication of espionage activity on the part of ASIMOW known was that furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

On December 31, 1948, MORRIS ASIMOW was interviewed by Special Agent ERNEST J. VAN LOON and the writer at ASIMOW's residence at 12505 Sarah Street, North Hollywood, California. This interview took place in ASIMOW's study, which is a wing of his residence and has a separate entrance. He was advised that Agents desired to ask him some questions concerning relations he might have had with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS and persons

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connected with them. He was advised that he did not have to make any statements and that any statements he might make could be used against him in any court action that might result in this matter. He was also advised that if he desired he could consult with his attorney before answering any questions.

ASDHOW stated he is presently an Associate Professor in Engineering at the University of California at Los Angeles and that he has been so employed for slightly over a year.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

He then stated that he is not acquainted with ALGER HISS or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that the only knowledge he has of them is what he has read in the newspapers. The aliases of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were mentioned to him and he denied that they meant anything to him.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

8/31/49

[REDACTED]

"It has been my impression that I was the person responsible for ASIMOW's participation in the apparatus. It is my feeling that I was the first one to contact ASIMOW and to develop him. It seems to me that CHAMBERS used to point to my work in developing ASIMOW and HUETTIG (I will mention HUETTIG later) as "the feather in my cap." If ASIMOW was in the illegal work before I came into it, it is a surprise to me as well as a relief.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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"I believe that ASIMOW acted as a mail drop for mail addressed to me from the East, or, in other words, from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. MARGARET GUTELIUS may have known I was receiving mail through ASIMOW and that ASIMOW was some sort of an underground connection. I have no recollection of having received any money through ASIMOW. ASIMOW was never paid for his work during this time in our association. I am unable to recall severing my connection with ASIMOW. I did not turn him over to anyone else when I returned to New York City later.

"I do not know or remember the purpose of my being in Berkeley at that time, or the reason I did not remain in New York. I do not know why I was moved back and forth, but in theorizing about it, it seems to me that probably it had been planned that I should work for CHAMBERS in the East. Probably then the plan was postponed for some reason unknown to me and I was sent back to Berkeley merely to wait until such time as CHAMBERS could use me. I cannot recall any specific assignments that I had to perform while I was in Berkeley.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"I recall that I somehow learned that MORRIS ASINOW had obtained employment with the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, and I mentioned this fact to CHAMBERS or BYKOV, who seemed glad to hear of the possibility of making such a connection.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

"ASIMOW told me later that he was employed by the United States Steel Corporation at their Carnegie, Illinois plant at about \$1,000 per month, and was to reduce the method of the production of steel to a scientific formula or codification. I reported ASIMOW's success in this regard to CHAMBERS and BYKOV, and they were definitely interested. They were anxious to inspect ASIMOW's studies. He was eager to supply copies of his work, and I recall obtaining part of this, if not all, for the apparatus.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"After obtaining the information from ASIMOW, I would take it either to BYKOV or to CHAMBERS (more likely the former), who would have it photographed by some photographer, I believe. I did not photograph this material and I never, to my recollection, photographed material for the apparatus in New York City. I assume that the material furnished by ASIMOW was photographed because I have a faint recollection of a discussion about the possibility of my doing the photographic work and the decision being reached that I would not.

"I cannot recall the nature of the information furnished by ASIMOW except that it was mainly, if not all, ASIMOW's own work related to the steel industry. I have no recollection of returning material to ASIMOW.

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[REDACTED]

"ASIMOW knew BYKOV, and I remember that on some occasions when ASIMOW came to New York with information, I would take him to BYKOV, who would be waiting elsewhere, and I would leave ASIMOW and BYKOV together. I do not associate ASIMOW very much with CHAMBERS but I am certain that CHAMBERS met ASIMOW because I recall CHAMBERS' making some remark concerning ASIMOW's gentle eyes and immature neckline.

[REDACTED]

8/31/49

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

INFORMATION REGARDING SUBJECT FURNISHED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has related that he has no present recollection of the incident wherein SHERMAN (JOHN LOUIS SHERMAN) instructed GREEN (WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE) to contact ASIMOW as a useful person. He likewise did not know anything about ASIMOW's being a member of the Communist Party and subsequently being pulled out of it, but volunteered that this would appear to be a logical and customary practice. CHAMBERS further related that CRANE told him about his trip to China and ASIMOW's association with the Carnegie, Illinois Steel Company in that city. It was CHAMBERS' belief that ASIMOW was working directly for BYKOV (BORIS BYKOV) and that although CRANE, on one occasion, introduced ASIMOW to CHAMBERS, it was done unquestionably without BYKOV's knowledge. CHAMBERS recalled that CRANE, on occasions, told him that ASIMOW made weekly trips to New York City from Chicago by airplane and that in all likelihood BYKOV met ASIMOW in New York City on these occasions.

On December 31, 1948, CHAMBERS stated he also gathered from conversations that ASIMOW must have been acquainted with BYKOV.

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In the report of Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE dated February 21, 1949 in the JAHALI case, it is reflected that photographs of MORRIS ASINOW were exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he advised that he cannot identify or eliminate MORRIS ASINOW as "AZERIOV" since his personal recollection of ASINOW, at the present time, is vague. He explained that he met ASINOW on only one or two occasions in the past. He stated that accordingly, from these photographs, he could not say whether MORRIS ASINOW is or is not the person he knew as AZERIOV.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4/28/50

NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont.)

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised SA THOMAS G. SPENCER on October 18, 1949 that LAUTERBACH was the author of a book entitled, "Russians Are People," which CHAMBERS characterized as pro-Soviet. CHAMBERS stated that he has no definite proof of LAUTERBACH'S political ideologies, but recalls him as possible on the "left side", but probably not a Communist.

61-6580-223

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(1) Niles had knowledge of the operations of the Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D. C., during the early 1930's. This is based on the statement of Whittaker Chambers that he had been advised by one John Hermann, a member of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C., to the effect that one David Niles from Boston had [REDACTED] named Silverman, also a member of the underground. [REDACTED] Niles threatened to expose the apparatus.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3/24/52

NY 105-3298

[REDACTED]

J. PETERS, whose true name is ALEXANDER GOLDBERGER and who has been known also as ALEXANDER STEVENS, was an international representative of the Communist Party and acted as liaison between the Communist International in Moscow and the Communist Party of the United States and in 1935, according to JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was a highly placed member of the Communist underground in this country and was engaged in espionage activities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

File No: See References

Re: Chambers

Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓65-44458- 17	5/24/51	New York Report	51	2	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
✓65-53508- 68	2/8/44	NEWARK Report	4	3	N.P.
65-53508- 74	2/17/44	New York Report	20	18	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
✓65-53508- 158	2/16/51	Los Angeles Letter	3	2	N.P.
✓65-53508- 189	8/24/53	Detroit Report	3	3	
✓65-53508- 194	9/16/53	Baltimore Letter	1	1	
✓65-53508- 147	6/13/50	Los Angeles Report	11	3	N.P.
✓65-57735- 73	6/16/54	New York Report	17	5	N.P.
✓65-58365- 537	3/28/49	New York Report	135	2	N.P.
✓65-58487- 30	4/18/50	WFO Report	44	5	N.P.
✓100-350512- 169	8/16/48	New York Letter w/enc.	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 68)
✓100-350512- 193	12/17/48	New York Letter w/enc.	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 92)

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D. Interview of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS 39

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D) Interview of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent, was shown a photograph of [REDACTED] among others, by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER in early 1949. CHAMBERS was unable to effect an identification of [REDACTED] as anyone whom he had known in the past.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NK FILE NO. 100-32711 ets

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/8/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/19, 20; 2/4/49	REPORT MADE BY PAUL R. ALKER
TITLE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ROLAND KAPP is Manager and Director of Research, NOPCO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Harrison, NJ. States went to college with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Cannot recall ever having accepted mail for SHERMAN or CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE and unable to identify these individuals by name or photo. States may possibly have accepted a communication at request of CHAMBERS but cannot recall having done so.

- RUC -

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4/R/7

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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165-53508-68

FEB 1 1949

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100 O/R. 2-21-49

2/8/49

NK 100-32711

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ROLAND KAPP was interviewed by the writer and SA ROBERT F. VAN ARSDALL. He stated that he had no recollection of ever having accepted any mail for CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE or JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and that he had never heard these names to his knowledge. The photograph of CHASE on the photostatic copy of his passport and photographs of SHERMAN were exhibited to KAPP with negative results. Upon being asked if he had ever been acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, KAPP stated that he has known CHAMBERS for many years and attended college with him. He related that it was entirely possible that CHAMBERS had asked him to accept mail for CHASE or SHERMAN but he could not recall this to be true. He stated that CHAMBERS has always been a mysterious and very persuasive individual and that if such a request had been made of him, he would probably have complied with no thought of there being anything wrong. He advised that if mail for CHASE or SHERMAN were sent in care of him at CHAMBERS' request, CHAMBERS himself would have

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picked it up. KAPP reiterated that he has no recollection of having ever received mail for anyone at the request of CHAMBERS or anyone else nor can he recall ever having been asked to do anything else of a similar nature by CHAMBERS.

KAPP requested that his wife not be contacted, if possible, because she is in an extremely nervous condition and such a contact would upset her. He stated that she would have no information in this regard since, if the request were made by CHAMBERS, it would have been handled by him with CHAMBERS. For this reason MARY F. KAPP was not interviewed.

REMITTED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

65-53508-68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN DIEGO**

NY FILE NO. **100-63038 MH**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/17/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/14/49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN J. WARD
TITLE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified subject as his first contact in Soviet espionage apparatus. In early 1933 MAX BEDACHT, a CP functionary, introduced CHAMBERS to SHERMAN as "a friend in the underground". CHAMBERS had known SHERMAN in 1929 when both were on the "Daily Worker" staff. After giving CHAMBERS his early training and introductions into the apparatus, SHERMAN dropped out. CHAMBERS next met him in 1935 when "unsub BILL" brought him to CHAMBERS to arrange a cover occupation in Japan. CHAMBERS utilized American Feature Writers Syndicate for this purpose. SHERMAN obtained an American passport in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE and proceeded to Japan in late 1934 as correspondent for the Syndicate. Facts relative to the formation of this Syndicate set forth, CHAMBERS states that SHERMAN operated under this cover for about eight months in Japan and arrest "scare" resulted in SHERMAN being ordered back to the US and CHAMBERS received instructions to close up American Feature Writers Syndicate. Late in 1935 CHAMBERS states SHERMAN obtained another false passport and on orders proceeded to Moscow. SHERMAN returned to the US in 1937.

See index
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5/10/49

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CHAMBERS says he was intermediary between SHERMAN and Colonel BYKOV then. SHERMAN expressed intent to quit the apparatus and was authorized by BYKOV to join the "open Communist Party" in California and also was authorized to retain \$5,000 which he (SHERMAN) brought from Russia. SHERMAN was instructed by BYKOV to meet with representatives of NKVD in NY before he left for California. SHERMAN refused and CHAMBERS gave him a "two day start" for California before advising BYKOV. BYKOV told CHAMBERS he suspected SHERMAN had gone to "American Secret Police". Later BYKOV confirmed that SHERMAN was in "open Party" but was "being watched".

- P -

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 2 -

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DETAILS:

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has furnished Agents of the New York Office with a signed statement which includes the following information on

JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN:

"I edited 'New Masses' for three issues I believe, covering a period of about three months, probably in the Spring of 1932. During the end of that time, I one day received in the 'New Masses' office a telephone call from MAX BEDACHT. BEDACHT was at that time, I believe, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the head of the International Workers Order. I do not think I had ever spoken to him or perhaps even seen him until that time. BEDACHT ordered me to come to his office at the Party Headquarters on 12th Street at once. I did so and he told me that I had been selected for underground work. He did not explain the nature of this work. I asked him for some time to think over this proposal and he gave me overnight. I then made a trip to Glen Gardner and discussed the matter with my wife, who was strongly opposed. I reported to BEDACHT the next day that I did not wish to do this, whereupon he told me that I had no choice. I also pointed out that since I had only recently come back to the Communist Party and had edited the 'New Masses' for only three issues that my disappearance from Communist Party circles might cause some commotion. He had, I believe, already told me the underground work necessitated my separating myself from the Communist Party. BEDACHT next told me that he would take me outside the building and introduce me to a friend in the underground. He took me into the passages of the BMT Subway Station at 14th Street, where he met JOHN SHERMAN, who I have mentioned above. BEDACHT left me alone with SHERMAN. The last time I had seen JOHN SHERMAN was on the night of his expulsion from the Communist Party, presumably in 1929. At that time, he had come back from the meeting at which he was expelled as a Lovestonite, sat down at his typewriter and cried. I went over to him and tried to comfort him and finally took him outside the building and urged him to go home. This incident has made me feel that it was perhaps JOHN SHERMAN who suggested me for underground activity. It seems to me probable that SHERMAN'S expulsion from the Party was arranged. I mean by this that he was expelled in order to disconnect him publicly from the Communist Party so that he could go into underground work, which I was told he did shortly after his expulsion. SHERMAN took me for a walk away from the 14th Street

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"area and told me that evening, probably around 7:00 o'clock, I was to go to the vicinity of Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive in New York, where I would meet someone; SHERMAN would also be present. I then left SHERMAN and returned to the 'New Masses' office. Later allowing myself sufficient time to go Uptown, I went to the 14th Street Subway Station of the West Side Subway and just as I stepped into the car, JOHN SHERMAN stepped in after me. We rode Uptown together and he began training me for underground work by making me keep my seat until most of the passengers, who were getting out at that stop, had left the train. He explained to me that this is an underground tactic for detecting any surveillance.

"SHERMAN and I then walked to Riverside Drive, where parked just south of Grant's Tomb, headed downtown, was a large, black automobile. At the wheel was sitting a man whom I presently knew by the aliases of HERBERT and CARL, and who was a Russian. HERBERT, SHERMAN and I then drove downtown in New York City. HERBERT questioned me very closely about my political background in the Communist Party, about my break with the Communist Party in 1929 and my present ideological position within the Communist Party. He seemed satisfied with my answers and seemed to treat rather lightly my previous heresy in 1929. HERBERT gave me no indication of the nature of my underground activity in which I was to engage. I believe that it was decided in the course of this ride that my underground alias was to be 'BOB'. My instructions in preparation for underground work were to separate myself completely from the Communist Party members regardless of whether they treated me as a renegade or not. I was forced to give up my job as editor of 'New Masses'. During this ride, SHERMAN did very little talking and most of the conversation was carried on between CARL and me. I had the definite impression that CARL was SHERMAN'S superior in the organization. I saw CARL on one or two occasions after this at the headquarters of the underground apparatus, known in that apparatus as the 'Gallery', which I will describe more fully later. To the best of my recollection, I would describe CARL as follows:

"Age	Approximately 30 in 1932
Height	6'1"
Weight	Approximately 200 lbs.
Eyes	Amber color
Hair	Light

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"	Complexion	Light
	Build	Rugged
	Peculiarities	Commanding presence; had habit of opening his eyes very wide at times
	Speech	Understandable English with accent and unquestionably Russian
		He was a neat but conservative dresser.

"He drove the car fast, with a certain determination, and appeared to know his way about New York City. I was later advised by Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT that CARL had been Commander of Tanks in the Leningrad Area and had been lent to the underground organization for a particular job, much against his own will. Dr. ROSENBLIETT also told me that CARL had been an anarchist during the Civil War and on one occasion had been captured by the White Russians but had escaped. I also heard that CARL was a very prodigious eater, on occasions consuming twelve eggs for breakfast. ELAINE, who I will describe later, once told me that CARL once owned a movie house in New Haven, Connecticut.

"On the one or two occasions when I later saw CARL at the Gallery, I believe I had gone there to meet ULRICH, whom I will mention later, and I do not recall any particular conversation I had with CARL at that time. Those meetings at the Gallery were sometimes in the summer of 1932 and were the last times I saw CARL.

"My ride with CARL and SHERMAN terminated for me in midtown Manhattan, where they let me out. It was understood that I was to receive instructions from SHERMAN thereafter and an arrangement was made for a meeting between him and me either the next day or a day or two later. I must have returned to the 'New Masses' office to wind up some affairs there, after which I separated myself completely from the open Communist Party. I probably left a letter of resignation or told MICHAEL GOLD that I was quitting. However, I am unable to recall the exact details as to this. Later, I destroyed my Communist Party card. I might note that during the time I was openly associated with the Party, I had, in all, three cards. The first of these was issued to me in 1924 when I originally joined the Communist Party and was a so-called 'branch card'. Sometime later, the 'branch cards' were called in and a new card, referred to as a 'cell' card, was issued to all Communist

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"Party members in New York City. When I rejoined the Party in 1932, I was issued my third 'cell' card. At this time I was dressed like an 'average Communist' in a shirt and a pair of pants. SHERMAN gave me \$50.00 and told me to buy myself some more proper clothes when next I saw him. He also told me on this occasion, or sometime shortly thereafter, that I should move back to New York City from New Jersey. SHERMAN explained to me that my functions in the underground would be to act as liaison man between the underground apparatus and the American Communist Party in the person of MAX BEDACHT. The word used to describe a liaison man was the German word 'Verbindungsmensch'. The name always used in the underground apparatus for the Communist Party was 'the bank'.

"The following is a description of SHERMAN as I recall him:

"Age	Forty in 1932
Height	Five feet seven inches
Eyes	Blue
Weight	Approximately one sixty pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Almost completely bald
Peculiarities	A strong face (has marked resemblance to BING CROSBY)
Nationality	American
Employment	Writer (formerly employed with 'Daily Worker')

"It is my recollection that SHERMAN served in the United States Navy during World War I and was assigned to a destroyer which, on one of its voyages, put into Murmansk or Archangel to assist the White Russians. It is my recollection that SHERMAN at one time told me that while he was ashore during this trip he received his first indoctrination into the Communist Party. I recall that even while he was at the 'Daily Worker' SHERMAN was sort of self-consciously mysterious character and he would seemingly slip in and out of the 'Worker' office quietly. I attributed this to the fact that he had previously been organizing for the Communist Party in the subway strike which occurred in New York City during the 1920's. I recall that SHERMAN'S wife was frequently ailing and they had a little girl who was possibly subnormal in some manner or the other. I also recollect that SHERMAN had a sister who had taught at the South

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"Side High School at Rockville Center, Long Island. This sister lived at one time at J. Christopher Street, New York City."

NOTE The Soviet Agent referred to above by CHAMBERS under the dual name "HERBERT" - "CARL" is presumably identical with "OTTO", also known as "KARL" described by ROBERT GORDON SWITZ as the chief of the espionage group with which SWITZ was connected. It has been previously reported in instant case that "OTTO" and SHERMAN left New York for the West Coast in the summer of 1932.

"During the first month of my operations in the underground, SHERMAN introduced me to an individual who I knew only as ULRICH or WALTER. During my association with this individual I referred to him both as ULRICH and WALTER. However, for the purpose of this statement, I will refer to him hereinafter as ULRICH. The following is a description of ULRICH as I recall him:

"Age	40-50 in 1932
Born	Kerch, Russia
Height	5'5" or 5'6"
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Gray
Face	Bony, with 'impish look'
Marital Status	Married
Wife's name	ELAINE or MARIA - spoke English with an accent and also spoke Russian."

NOTE CHAMBERS in his statement then goes on to state what he knew of ULRICH'S background. ULRICH has been identified as ALEXANDER PETROVICH BLANOWSKI. Under that name he was arrested in Copenhagen in 1935 and his photograph has been identified by CHAMBERS. ULRICH is presumably identical with the Soviet agent known to ROBERT GORDON SWITZ as WALTER.

"Subsequent to my introduction to ULRICH, I was introduced to his wife, ELAINE, by ULRICH and she could be described as follows:

"Age	In her 30's in 1932 (from Odessa)
Height	5'6"

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<p>" ..</p> <p>Build</p> <p>Hair</p> <p>Appearance</p> <p>Peculiarities</p>	<p>Medium .. well built</p> <p>Black (bobbed)</p> <p>Attractive in a Russian sort of way</p> <p>One eye either cast or slightly out of focus at times that caused her to squint very noticeably at times;</p> <p>spoke English but not perfectly and with an accent; possibly spoke German; was a Communist.</p>
---	--

"I recall that once ELAINE said jokingly about ULRICH in my presence, 'he is Lenin', whereupon they both laughed. Years later about 1947, I believe, I thought I understood the meaning of this joke. At that time 'Time' magazine's Bureau Chief in Moscow, Mr. CRAIG THOMPSON, wrote a letter to a Foreign News writer at 'Time', Mr. JOHN BARKHAM. In this letter Mr. THOMPSON sent greetings to me and added 'Nadya also sends greetings'. This puzzled me because the only NADYA I could recall was NADYA PAVLOV who I have mentioned above in connection with a social meeting in the apartment of HARRY FREEMAN on Henry Street in Brooklyn. When Mr. THOMPSON returned to New York sometime thereafter, I asked him who NADYA was and he told me that she was a Russian woman employed in the Times Bureau to do part-time translations from Russian. The description he gave me of this woman and her husband convinced me that they were ULRICH and ELAINE. NADYA had told Mr. THOMPSON that she knew me personally but did not go into details of underground work in the United States. NADYA'S name in the Time Bureau was ULANOVA. LENIN'S real name was ULIANOV. This I presume is what ELAINE meant when she said that ULRICH was LENIN. It was from CRAIG THOMPSON also that I learned that NADYA had a son who had been killed in World War II and two daughters. THOMPSON also told me that the ULANOVAS had become bitterly anti-Soviet and lived in constant fear of being shot or sent to Siberia.

"Again referring to my first introduction to ULRICH by SHERMAN, I recall that the latter informed me that ULRICH, from that time on, would be my superior and that he, SHERMAN, would no longer contact me. It was quite a long time thereafter that I learned that SHERMAN had gone to Los Angeles. I am unable to state whether SHERMAN'S going to the West Coast immediately followed my last seeing him or whether he remained in

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"New York for some time before making this trip. One of the things that SHERMAN did on one of my visits with him just prior to his introducing me to ULRICH was to bring me to an apartment house somewhere in the West 50's just off Fifth Avenue."

NOTE CHAMBERS then goes on to discuss the apartment and the building in which it was located. This apartment has been identified as the apartment of PAULA JACOBSON LEVINE who was convicted in absentia of espionage in Paris in 1935. She was known to have been connected with the MOISCHE STERN group in the United States. Her activities since 1935 are unknown but presumably she returned to Russia. CHAMBERS refers to PAULA LEVINE'S apartment as "the Gallery".

"My recollection of my first visit to 'the Gallery' is rather hazy but I believe that I was taken there by SHERMAN. It was indicated to me that this was a meeting place of the apparatus. However, I might mention that I believe that the apparatus was probably ready to drop the use of this apartment as a meeting place. I base this on the fact that I was new in the underground and that as yet I was probably not fully trusted and the apparatus would not have taken me to a place which they considered as an important meeting place. After my first introduction to ULRICH by SHERMAN; I would meet ULRICH by prearrangement at some designated place in New York City and during the first period of our meetings we had nothing of importance to discuss."

NOTE CHAMBERS subsequently furnished information concerning the use of an apartment on Gay Street, Greenwich Village, New York City, by the apparatus. He was brought to this apartment by ULRICH. The apartment was used as a photographic laboratory in 1933, specifically for seamen courier activity. CHAMBERS described in detail his knowledge of that courier activity from Hamburg, Germany to New York. The messages received and transmitted through this courier apparatus were developed and photographed at the Gay Street apartment. CHAMBERS could not recall the number but said he thought it was 9 Gay Street. Subsequently the house was identified as 17 Gay Street.

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"I was told at some subsequent period by JOHN SHERMAN that he had rented or leased the Gay Street apartment from a Negro named HARRIS. It was my understanding that HARRIS was a New York school teacher and sympathetic with the Communist Party but was not a Communist."

NOTE Subsequently CHAMBERS discussed his activities under a Russian agent known to him by the name of "BILL". "BILL" has not yet been identified.

"The second incident involving BILL occurred soon after my return from the West Coast. At that time BILL explained that he wanted me to meet a man who had an 'important and special problem' and he wanted me to help him. He then brought me together with JOHN SHERMAN, the same individual of whom I have previously spoken. BILL didn't explain any further to me but SHERMAN did. SHERMAN stated that his problem was that he was supposed to go to Tokyo, Japan, and there set up a Soviet espionage apparatus. For this purpose he said that he needed a cover as a representative of a legitimate American business. He said that he also needed an assistant and the latter would have to be an American-born Japanese with connections in high, Japanese circles. Towards this first purpose, I had a conference with BILL. I explained to him that inasmuch as there had been no further action in regard to my going to London as a representative for MAXIM LIEBER, that we should take this as the cover to be used by SHERMAN in Tokyo. BILL agreed to this and I then introduced JOHN SHERMAN to MAXIM LIEBER.

"It was SHERMAN'S idea that we should set up an organization to be known as the American Features Syndicate. The purpose of the corporation would be to send correspondents around the world, especially to Tokyo. These correspondents would provide copy for the Syndicate concerning developments abroad. JOHN SHERMAN was to be the Tokyo correspondent and would have offices there as the Syndicate's representative. This Syndicate was set up and financed by the apparatus in the person of JOHN SHERMAN and it was ostensibly the business of MAXIM LIEBER. However, the only correspondent the Syndicate ever had was JOHN SHERMAN. Stationery with the Syndicate's name was printed and the name of the organization was placed on MAXIM LIEBER'S office door. I believe that a considerable sum of money, probably between \$5,000.00 and

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"\$10,000.00. was banked in either LIEBER'S name, the name of the Syndicate, or in my name, which for the purpose was LLOYD CANTWELL. I believe the money was deposited in the branch of the Chemical Bank located then at the corner of 45th and Madison Avenue, or in the vicinity of LIEBER'S office. The purpose of having these funds in my name would have been for me to make remittances to SHERMAN in Tokyo.

"As I have stated above, the expenses of setting up this syndicate were borne by the apparatus for LIEBER. However the latter, to further the enterprise, made contacts with King Features and North American Newspaper Alliance.

"In order for him to go to Japan, SHERMAN needed papers. To this end I went to J. PETERS who was cognizant of this new setup. PETERS secured for SHERMAN a birth certificate in the name of CHARLES CHASE. This certificate enabled SHERMAN to secure a passport in that name and on this passport he subsequently traveled to Japan and back to the United States. I cannot recall definitely, but I believe that this birth certificate indicated that CHARLES CHASE was born in New York City.

"I recall that I asked J. PETERS concerning the probability of securing an American-born Japanese to act as SHERMAN'S assistant. I do not remember whether or not PETERS gave me the name of any individual but I finally heard of a young and talented Japanese-American painter by the name of HIDEO NODA. The latter was a prominent pupil of DIEGO RIVERA, the Mexican muralist. I arranged for Professor MEYER SCHAPIRO, of Columbia University, to introduce me to NODA. The latter, I understood, was related to a former Japanese Prime Minister and was a member of the Communist Party in the United States.

"I discussed this Japanese project generally with NODA and subsequently introduced him to JOHN SHERMAN. I presume that SHERMAN discussed the matter with NODA in detail. About the same time that SHERMAN left for Japan, NODA also left but by a different route. Previous arrangements had been made so that they could get together when they both reached Tokyo.

"I believe that to the best of my recollection SHERMAN was in Japan about eight months. Towards the end of this period, BILL

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"met me one day and advised me that there had been some 'arrests' in Tokyo. He either told me or inferred that JOHN SHERMAN was one of the individuals arrested. He instructed me to immediately close up the American Feature Writers Syndicate. I recall that I immediately destroyed all the stationery, closed out the bank account and took the name off of LIEBER'S door. The following day I again met BILL at which time he told me that the whole thing was an error and there had been no arrests. However, the American Feature Writers Syndicate was not revived and SHERMAN was ordered back to the United States and he did return. He had been ordered to close the Tokyo office but he didn't actually do so but turned it over to BARBARA WERTHEIM to close. BARBARA WERTHEIM was not a Communist and was on a legitimate business in Tokyo. She had no knowledge of the activities of the American Feature Writers Syndicate and she knew SHERMAN under the name of CHASE. SHERMAN later met BARBARA in Moscow and at that time she upbraided him for dumping the American Feature Writers Syndicate in her lap.

"Upon SHERMAN'S return to the United States, in probably the latter part of 1935, I was ordered to secure another birth certificate for him from J. PETERS. I did so. On this occasion this birth certificate was an Irish name which I do not recall now. SHERMAN secured a passport on the basis of this certificate and subsequently upon orders traveled to Russia. At the time of his departure for Russia, both he and I were under the strong impression that he would never return from that country. However, as I will mention later, JOHN SHERMAN did again return to the United States.

"HIDEO NODA was also ordered back to the United States from Tokyo. When he returned, I met him and on BILL'S instructions told him that he should proceed to either Marseilles or Antives in southern France and to stop at a particular hotel there. He was to wait in this hotel until he was contacted by another Soviet agent. I so instructed NODA and I think that I probably gave him the necessary funds for this travel. I recall that when I met NODA and instructed him to make this trip to France, I felt rather bad over sending to Europe this gifted man who seemed to me to be in the wrong occupation. I took NODA for a long walk during which I tried 'to explain things to him'. I recall that among other things I told him that the Russians were strange creatures

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"and one of their peculiarities was their inefficiency. I said that it was possible that he would wait in the hotel for weeks before he was contacted by this other Soviet agent but that he should not worry. A day or two later I was told by PETERS that NODA had denounced me as a Trotskyite. HIDEO NODA is described as follows:

"Age	20's (1935)
Height	5'5"-6"
Build	Slight
Complexion	Dark
Characteristics	Eyes set wide apart; very intelligent looking
Peculiarities	More intellectual looking than any Japanese-American I had ever seen; Was married to or living with an American Communist in New York City.

"Later, sometime in 1937, Colonel BORIS-BYKOV advised me that NODA was back in the United States and that I should meet him. I am unable to recall if BYKOV or PETERS arranged this meeting. However, I was told to send NODA to a certain drug store in Brooklyn, New York, where he, NODA, would be contacted by someone else. This was the last time I ever saw HIDEO NODA. I later read in the New York 'Times' that NODA had died in Japan of a heart attack.

"With reference to SHERMAN'S stay in Japan, I recall that he usually sent his letters back to the United States by going aboard a United States vessel that was in port and mailing the letters there. It was my impression that NODA, while in Tokyo, had done all a rational person could be expected to do under the circumstances. However, his work there was not too productive. To the best of my recollection, JOHN SHERMAN never sent back any material to the United States from Tokyo. I recall that subsequent to SHERMAN'S return from Tokyo, I saw him on several occasions during which he mentioned the following items of interest to me. He said that while in Tokyo he had met another underground worker who he did not identify to me but who he apparently thought I knew. He also told me that 'RUDY BAKER' had been traveling in Korea as a 'cuttlefish salesman'. Relative to BAKER, I might state that I only knew of this individual as having been a District Organizer

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"of the Communist Party in New York City. It was my impression from SHERMAN'S conversation at this time that RUDY BAKER and the unidentified underground worker were identical. SHERMAN also told me that while he was in Tokyo he had won the YMCA handball championship.

"I recall also that before SHERMAN actually went to Tokyo, he was very anxious to meet AGNES SMEDLEY. Through J. PETERS I arranged to bring SHERMAN and SMEDLEY together. However, PETERS was not present during their meeting. I met AGNES SMEDLEY first and then took her to meet SHERMAN. She was obviously disappointed and according to what J. PETERS later told me she expected to meet 'EDWARDS'. J. PETERS frequently mentioned 'EDWARDS' to me but I only knew at the time that he was a Comintern representative and a German. I did not learn of his identity as GERHARDT EISLER until later.

"SHERMAN and AGNES SMEDLEY discussed the Chinese situation, particularly the activities of the Chinese Communists. The possibility of SHERMAN'S going to China as a correspondent to write up the Chinese Communists was also discussed. I observed that AGNES SMEDLEY was very cautious throughout the entire conversation. I had never seen AGNES SMEDLEY previous to this meeting but knew of her through her writings. I had no information that she was a Communist Party member but gained the impression that she was at least a Communist Party sympathizer.

* * * * *

"Sometime in the early part of 1937 I had occasion to go to the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER which was then located on either 52nd or 53rd Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. On my arrival I found JOHN SHERMAN there. He told me that he had just returned from Moscow within the last few days and that he had been in Moscow ever since his departure from the United States. At this time SHERMAN was very agitated and excited and I took a walk with him. Almost immediately upon our leaving LIEBER'S apartment, SHERMAN said, 'I will not work one hour longer for those murderers.' He then urged me to discontinue my work for the apparatus. I told him that I was not ready at this time to do that. He then asked me to take to my Russian superior a letter he had written in which he stated his intention of leaving his work for the Soviets and returning to the American Communist Party in California. I might state that SHERMAN did not know Colonel BYKOV and never saw him at any time.

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"SHERMAN further requested that BYKOV give him authority to keep a sum of \$5,000 which he had in his possession and which had been given to him in Moscow. I took this letter to BYKOV and he became very excited. At this point I had not known BYKOV for any length of time and my relations with him were not any too good. My delivery of SHERMAN'S letter to him more or less put 'the finishing touches to this relationship'.

"Approximately a week later, BYKOV advised me to tell SHERMAN that it would be satisfactory for him to return to the American Communist Party and to keep the aforementioned sum of money. It is my impression, but of course I am not sure, that BYKOV communicated with the Soviet officials either in New York City or in Moscow and the decision effecting SHERMAN actually emanated not from BYKOV but from much higher levels. There was one provision which BYKOV set up for SHERMAN and which was to the effect that the letter should meet with NKVD representatives in New York City prior to traveling to California. I relayed this information to SHERMAN and he immediately refused to meet with any NKVD representatives. He then begged me 'as a friend' to give him two days start 'on the NKVD'. I did this and on the second day advised BYKOV that SHERMAN had refused to meet the NKVD officers and was on his way to the West Coast.

"At the time of this meeting with JOHN SHERMAN it is my recollection that he had his wife and child with him. It is my further recollection that they had been living in New York City on the upper West Side in a place which was called the 'Swiss Chalet'.

"Colonel BYKOV was convinced that SHERMAN had been in touch with the 'American Secret Police'. It is my opinion that he had similar thoughts concerning me. He made me call the 'Swiss Chalet' and inquire of the landlord concerning SHERMAN, when they left and in what manner. I did this. As I was talking BYKOV crowded into the telephone booth and tried to listen to the conversation. My relationship with BYKOV following this incident was very bad.

"Sometime later BYKOV stated that SHERMAN had appeared in Los Angeles and rejoined the open Communist Party and 'was being watched'.

"I also recall that SHERMAN told me that while he was in Moscow

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"during the majority of his stay he was given the silent treatment. He explained this by stating that no Soviet officials contacted him and he just wandered around. He said that he had met a number of Americans some or all of whom had worked in the Soviet underground apparatus. These people were in considerable distress and could not get proper food or medical attention and were treated as outcasts. SHERMAN then organized a 'Cabal' among these refugees. They sent a petition which was presented to HERBERT whose whereabouts SHERMAN had discovered somehow in Moscow. HERBERT, however, promptly turned this petition over to the Soviet authorities and thereafter SHERMAN was called in before Colonel URIZKY, who was the nephew of MOISHA URIZKY, the founder of the 'Red Terror' (Cheka) in Moscow. SHERMAN was afraid something might happen to him so he exposed himself and contracted a severe cold. Thereafter he wrapped his neck with a heavy cloth which had been soaked in some foul smelling ointment. During the interview URIZKY spoke very little English and of course SHERMAN could speak no Russian and as a result it became a very difficult conversation. SHERMAN related that the longer he stayed in URIZKY'S office, the worse the odor from the rag on his neck became and soon thereafter URIZKY branded SHERMAN as a crackpot and excused him.

"SHERMAN was presently permitted to return to the United States for the purpose of setting up an apparatus to work in England. SHERMAN, however, advised me that at this time he had made up his mind to break and was considering making his break when he returned to the United States."

CHAMBERS positively identified a photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN furnished by Los Angeles letter dated January 12, 1949. This photograph was obtained by the Los Angeles Office from the records of the Yellow Cab Company in Los Angeles.

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CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE - PASSPORT

The Washington Field Office has furnished a photostatic copy of a Passport Application in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE on which a passport was issued on September 22, 1934. The photograph appearing thereon was displayed to CHAMBERS who stated that it was positively JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN.

In connection with this Passport Application, it is noted that it bore an "Affidavit of Identifying Witness" on which appears the signature H. R. NORTON or H. R. MORTON, 20 North Broadway, White Plains, New York.

Special Agent Norman W. Philcox conducted an investigation to identify NORTON or MORTON at that address. He ascertained that one ROBIN MORTON resided there from August 26, 1932 to May 31, 1935. CHAMBERS states that ROBINSON MORTON had attended Columbia University with him and is now connected with "Life" magazine in the Advertising Department at Detroit, Michigan. CHAMBERS states that it is entirely possible that ROBINSON MORTON was used unwittingly in this Affidavit. CHAMBERS states he cannot recall specifically that he was so used. He states that he feels that ROBINSON MORTON would know nothing of the purpose to which this Affidavit was put. The ROBIN MORTON who lived at 20 North Broadway, White Plains, New York, is known to be with "Life" magazine in Detroit. This information was furnished from a source at the apartment house independently of the information furnished by CHAMBERS.

AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS SYNDICATE

[REDACTED]

2/17/49

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[REDACTED]

NOTE The name DAVID BREEN is one of the aliases of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

At the office of the County Clerk for New York County the following record was obtained:

The American Feature Writers Syndicate was organized in 1934 and an application for trade name was filed on September 4 of that year. This application was made in the name of MAXIM LIEBER, 43 West 46th Street, CHARLES F. CHASE, 327 West 88th Street and LLOYD SANTWELL (another alias of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS), 43 West 46th Street.

- P E N D I N G -

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 2/16/51

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 65-53508

Handwritten initials and marks

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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CRANE has indicated some sympathy for former members of the Soviet Underground group of which he was a part. For example, he is and always has been highly impressed by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and he continually refers to and praises CHAMBERS' ability, intelligence and personality. He has expressed envy over the fact that CHAMBERS has been able to publicly tell of his activities in connection with Soviet Espionage, maintain his self respect and still not be held in contempt by the American people.

G. I. R.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HFD:BAJ
65-4018
cc: New York

*Phone 1 cc
no 100-270864*

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INDEXED - 41 FEB 20 1951

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MAR 17 1951

EX-4

Handwritten signature

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[REDACTED] At the mere mention of the fact that he might have to appear before some committee or other body he becomes highly emotional. It is believed that he was in such a state of mind when he wrote the letter in the first part of 1950 to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. It will be recalled that at that time he was scheduled to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 8/24/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/23; 8/14, 17/53	REPORT MADE BY IRVING R. ANDERSON JEP #5
TITLE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950; REGISTRATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ROBIN MORTON states between 1930 and 1935 he signed passport application for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as identifying witness. He stated at time was residing at 20 North Broadway, White Plains, New York and that his true name is HERBERT R. MORTON and very possibly signed it "H. R. MORTON."

*cc RAB
SEW 9/4/53
(for)*

- RUC -

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

Mr. ROBIN MORTON, Detroit Manager, Life Magazine, 1900 Fisher Building, stated that he first met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in about 1923 when both were enrolled at Columbia University, New York. He stated he became quite friendly with CHAMBERS at this time and they met socially on numerous occasions until MORTON secured employment in Seattle, Washington in about 1924 or 1925. The friendship was continued when MORTON returned to New York City in about 1930 at which time he resided at 20 North Broadway, White Plains, New York. He recalled that at the time he (MORTON) was employed by Liberty Magazine in New York, and he thought that CHAMBERS was one of the editors of the "Daily Worker" (an East Coast Communist publication).

He stated that his employment and residence continued the same until about September, 1935 when he moved. He stated that during the period 1930 until about 1935, he met frequently with CHAMBERS for lunch or dinner. He recalled that on one occasion CHAMBERS handed him a passport application and asked him to sign as an identifying witness. He stated that at the time he noticed the document was not being applied for in CHAMBERS' name but in some other name. He said he could not recall the name but that he had made some remark about the name, and CHAMBERS had made a reply something to the effect that

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 - Bureau (65-53508) (REGISTERED)</p> <p>3 - Los Angeles (65-4018) (REGISTERED)</p> <p>2 - Baltimore (REGISTERED)</p> <p>2 - Detroit (65-2561)</p>		<p>65-53508-189</p> <p>31 AUG 26 1953</p>	<p>RECORDED - 74</p> <p>INDEXED - 74</p> <p>EX - 112</p>

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8/24/53

(DE 65-2561)

"in this racket we always use different names". He explained that at the time he knew that CHAMBERS was working for the "Daily Worker" and had assumed that he was in some way connected with the Communist Party. (The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450). He said that he did not read the application but merely signed it as a friendly gesture to CHAMBERS. As he recalled, the application was for travel abroad and that he had assumed the application was for CHAMBERS himself. He said he did not further question the document and that CHAMBERS at the time had offered no further explanation. He further explained that CHAMBERS during this period had not mentioned anything about his actual work and seemed to surround himself with an air of mystery, and that probably for this reason he (MORTON) had not further questioned the document.

MORTON stated that he has a vague recollection that this transaction probably transpired during one of their luncheon meetings and that he did not recall that any other person was present at the time. He stated that his (MORTON's) correct name is HERBERT R. MORTON and that it is entirely possible that he signed this document "H. R. MORTON".

MORTON stated that he has never heard of an individual named JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN or CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE.

- RUC -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

At Baltimore, Maryland:

Will interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for verification of the information as furnished by MORTON. It appears that it is possible that CHAMBERS rather than Subject obtained MORTON's signature to the passport application.

REFERENCE:

Los Angeles letter to Bureau, June 11, 1953.

Bureau letter to Los Angeles, July 8, 1953.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-53508)
 FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (65-2170)
 SUBJECT: JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, was.
 ESPIONAGE - R
 INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
 REGISTRATION ACT

DATE: 9/16/53

Re report of SA IRVING R. ANDERSON dated 8/24/53 at Detroit, in which a lead was set out for Baltimore to interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for verification of information furnished to the Detroit Office by Mr. ROBIN MORTON, with reference to MORTON's name appearing on an "Affidavit of Identifying Witness" in connection with the passport application made by SHERMAN in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE.

In this connection WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed on September 9, 1953, at his farm near Westminster, Maryland, by SAS PATRICK D. PUTNAM and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE. CHAMBERS confirmed the fact that he had known MORTON as ROBINSON or "ROBBIE" MORTON, and stated that MORTON's information, as set out in rerep, was undoubtedly correct and now coincides with his refreshed recollection, meaning that CHAMBERS obtained MORTON's signature to subject's passport application, rather than subject himself, whom MORTON apparently never met and does not know personally. Mr. CHAMBERS did point out, however, that MORTON was not correct in stating that he knew CHAMBERS was working for the "Daily Worker" during the period 1930-35, CHAMBERS pointing out that during most of this period he was in underground work for the Communist Party and was not in the open Party. -RUC-

FGJ:FAS
 REGISTERED MAIL
 CC: LOS ANGELES (65-4018) (REGIS. MAIL)

G. I. R. -7

RECORDED-97

65-53508-194

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53 SEP 24 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO.

65-4018

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 6/13/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/20; 3/3,6,17, 24,27; 5/4,10-12, 20,26,31; 6/2, 5/50	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD F. DODGE
TITLE JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

At hearing before House un-American Activities Committee, Washington, D. C. on 3-1-50 SHERMAN reported to have stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has a "disordered mind" and that he, SHERMAN, would consider it a great privilege to know ALGER HISS.

*1 cc to Dir of Plans do
6-26-50*

[REDACTED]

- P -

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

R. R. Ross

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-53508-147

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- 2 - New York (info)
- (1- SAAG T. J. DONEGAN)
- 3 - Los Angeles

RECORDED - 106

INDEXED - 106

EX-42

COPY IN FILE

[Handwritten signature]

66 JUN 27 1950

6/13/50

LA 65-4018

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Los Angeles Examiner, a daily newspaper, in its issue of February 28, 1950, carried an article date-lined Washington, D.C., February 27, which stated that JOHN SHERMAN of Los Angeles appeared before a preliminary session of the House Committee on un-American Activities on that date and refused to answer numerous questions regarding his purported espionage operations in the United States and in the Far East and his acquaintanceship with ALGER HISS. The article stated that SHERMAN was confronted with a passport carrying his photograph but bearing the name CHARLES CHASE; that CHAMBERS had testified that he had procured a fraudulent passport for SHERMAN in 1935 in San Francisco after being assigned to aid SHERMAN in getting to Tokyo to organize a Far East espionage set-up.

The Los Angeles Examiner for March 2, 1950 carried an article date-lined March 1, 1950 at Washington, D.C. which stated that SHERMAN told the House Committee on un-American Activities that he would consider it "a great privilege to know" convicted perjurer ALGER HISS, and that SHERMAN charged that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has a "disordered mind".

The Mirror, a daily Los Angeles newspaper, in its issue of March 1, 1950, contained an article which stated that on March 1, 1950 at Washington, D. C., JOHN L. SHERMAN of Los Angeles, named by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a one-time member of the Soviet spy apparatus, refused to say whether he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS and that he also declined to answer almost all other questions put to him at an open hearing of the House Committee on un-American Activities. The article said that SHERMAN protested the questions, stating they were "part of a pattern of a frame-up that already has destroyed the reputation of one fine American--part of a frame-up of a disordered mind". The article continued that when SHERMAN was asked to name the "fine American", SHERMAN refused to do so.

[REDACTED]

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6/13/50

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On March 6, 1950 "Captain" CHARLES BAKCSY, 428 N. Fries Avenue, Wilmington, California, was interviewed by SA ROBERT G. LAMB at which time BAKCSY referred to an International News Service dispatch dated March 1, 1950 at Washington, D.C. in which it was reported that JOHN L. SHERMAN, identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a one-time "Red underground member" in the United States and Japan, appeared as a witness at the House Committee on un-American Activities, but refused to confirm or deny CHAMBERS' charges.

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6/16/54

NY 100-91086

[REDACTED]

ACTIVITIES OF I. MILLER

^{NY 100-91086}
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a former self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, advised SAs THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT in 1949 that he met one ISADORA MILLER under the name of Dr. IZ MILLER in 1933 through one "ULRICH", who was CHAMBER'S boss in the espionage apparatus.

^{B9-5-70}
The purpose of the meeting was to develop an espionage source at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey, where MILLER had been employed. CHAMBERS disclosed that he and ULRICH went to dinner and there he met an individual introduced to him as Dr. IZ MILLER. CHAMBERS described MILLER as follows:

Age	40 (1933)
Height	Short-about 5'6"
Build	Thin, had a wizened look
Nationality	American - of Jewish extraction
Eyes	Had a cast in one eye
General	Was probably a doctor of science
Residence	Sometimes lived at the Chemists Club

65-57735-73

6/16/54

NY 100-91086.

1
CHAMBERS also informed that during the latter part of 1937 or early 1938 he had contacted Dr. MILLER at the Chemists Club in New York City. CHAMBERS stated that at the time he was trying to develop sources on explosives. He disclosed that during a luncheon engagement with MILLER in the vicinity of the Chemists Club, MILLER told him that Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT was in New York and wanted to see him (CHAMBERS).

Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT was a known Soviet military intelligence agent.

[REDACTED]

Dr. ISADOR MILLER voluntarily appeared at the New York Office on February 2, 1949, where he was interviewed by SAs EDWARD F. McCARTHY and JOHN J. WARD. MILLER, in a signed statement, advised that he met Dr. ROSENBLIETT through a mutual friend between 1915 and 1920. MILLER asserted that around 1933 ROSENBLIETT told him (MILLER) that a friend of his was interested in preparing some writings on explosives. MILLER met this friend but was unable through photographs to identify him as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

6/16/54

NY 100-91086

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On April 11, 1951, ROBERT D. ESHBAUGH, who resided at Chilmark Park, Ossining, New York, and who was employed by the New England Petroleum Corporation, 17 Battery Place, New York City, advised SA JOHN J. DANAHY that he had been a chemist for all of his adult life. Mr. ESHBAUGH indicated he had recently read the book "Seeds of Treason" relating to the ALGER HISS case, and that he noted from a reading of the BERLE notes, which were set forth in the book, that a Doctor ISIDORE MILLER was mentioned by CHAMBERS in his statement to BERLE.

were

The BERLE notes/taken by ADOLPH A. BERLE, Assistant Secretary of State, in connection with the latter's interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in September of 1939. According to CHAMBERS, he, accompanied by ISAAC DON LEVINE, went to the home of ADOLPH BERLE in September, 1939 and CHAMBERS related his knowledge of persons in the United States Government who were Communists or who had Communist leanings.

ALGER HISS was convicted of perjury in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on January 21, 1950.

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Mr. ESHBAUGH stated that he had known Doctor MILLER for a period of 25 or 30 years. He stated that MILLER is the principal owner of the W.M. Grosvenor Laboratories, Incorporated, in the Chemist Club Building in New York City. ESHBAUGH advised that W.M. Grosvenor, deceased, was a close friend of his and that he met ISIDORE MILLER when the latter first went to work for GROSVENOR many years ago.

In October, 1950, MILLER asked ESHBAUGH to assist him in the development of some commercial processes in the chemical field and when ESHBAUGH agreed, MILLER furnished him with office space in the Grosvenor Laboratories.

ESHBAUGH stated that early in April, 1951 a young woman, who fits the description of a secretary of CHESTER LANE, one of HISS' defense attorneys, visited MILLER's office. ESHBAUGH stated that he overheard the names HISS and CHAMBERS mentioned several times in the course of this woman's conversation with Dr. MILLER. After her departure, ESHBAUGH stated that MILLER told him that she had been sent to see him by the HISS defense attorneys. According to ESHBAUGH this woman showed MILLER a microfilm allegedly prepared from the original microfilm, and requested an examination of the film in an attempt to determine the age of the original. MILLER told her that this would be impossible without the original. According to ESHBAUGH, MILLER stated that he was going to refer her to another chemist. ESHBAUGH stated that MILLER declined to make the examination because he did not wish to be "smeared" and that he was "positive that the FBI had framed HISS". ESHBAUGH advised that MILLER stated that he knows CHAMBERS, and did not believe a word the latter said.

On October 13, 1952, CHARLES B. MURRAY, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, advised with reference to whether ISADORE MILLER must register under Section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, that a review of the reports submitted in the matter revealed that according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS the subject was utilized by CHAMBERS as a source of information in connection with the operation of a Russian espionage apparatus during the year 1933.

65-57735-73

3/28/49

NY 65-14932

Re: [unclear]

Concerning JOHN J. ~~ABT~~, whom ~~WOHLFORTH~~ listed as a reference in applying for a position with the Department of Justice, Confidential Informant T-24, who formerly occupied a position of trust within the Communist underground organization, informed the New York Office of the FBI in June, 1945, that at the time ~~ABT~~ was in Washington, D. C., working for the Government he was a member of the Communist underground organization in Washington. T-24 further explained that this underground organization was composed of persons whose Communist affiliations must be kept concealed because of their occupations or positions in public life. He further stated that ~~ABT~~ was one of approximately eight members of an underground group headed by HAROLD

WARE.

[REDACTED]

3/28/49

NY 65-14932

T-10: [REDACTED]

T-11: [REDACTED]

T-12: [REDACTED]

T-13: [REDACTED]

T-14: [REDACTED]

T-15: [REDACTED]

T-16: [REDACTED]

T-17: [REDACTED]

T-18: [REDACTED]

T-19: [REDACTED]

T-20: [REDACTED]

T-21: [REDACTED]

T-22: [REDACTED]

T-23: [REDACTED]

T-24: WHITTAKER ~~X~~ CHAMBERS.

T-25: [REDACTED]

T-26: [REDACTED]

4/18/50

WFO 65-5269

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In regard to RICHARD V. GILBERT, it is noted that he was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with another investigation on December 6, 1949, at which time he was the Executive Assistant to the President of Schenley Distributors and Affiliates, Empire State Building, New York City. During the course of that interview, he voluntarily advised he had been acquainted with many of the figures mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as connected with the Communist Party Underground activities, and also with other figures mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as having been connected with Communist Party Underground activities in Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

65-58487-30

4/18/50

65-5269

Concerning the above individuals, who were mentioned by RICHARD ALBERT, Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, has advised that GEORGE SILVERMAN, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and FRANK COE were involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. and New York areas in the late 1930's and early 1940's. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had also advised that FRANK COE was a member of the Communist Underground Group in Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, has advised that informant knew LAUCHLIN CURRIE to be a "fellow traveler" who helped various Communists, but who never went the "whole way".

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that in the Fall of 1934 VICTOR PERLO was a dues paying member of the Communist Party Underground apparatus operating in Washington, D. C., and according to the informant, the primary objective of this apparatus at that time was to place Communists in important positions where they had an opportunity for advancement so that they could formulate, or influence policy along lines sympathetic to the Communist interests.

[REDACTED]

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4/18/50

WFO 65 5269

[REDACTED]

Also, in regard to JIM PRESSMAN, who has been mentioned above as having been contacted by RICHARD GILBERT in connection with GILBERT's position at the OPA, WHITAKER CHAMBERS, a self-admitted Communist and courier in the Communist Underground Group, advised that PRESSMAN was a member of an "elite" Communist cell in the late 1930's, and was prompted to enter employment in the CIO at the insistence of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

Informant further advised he heard subject's mother make the statement that she hated the Communists, and she blamed them for causing ALGER HISS a lot of trouble. She stated ALGER HISS was a fine man and her son worked under his supervision.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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4/18/50

INFORMANTS

T-1 Informant Gregory in the case entitled "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., Espionage - R".

T-2 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

T-3 [REDACTED]

T-4 [REDACTED]

T-5 [REDACTED]

T-6 [REDACTED]

T-7 [REDACTED]

T-8 [REDACTED]

T-9 [REDACTED]

T-10 [REDACTED]

T-11 [REDACTED]

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File No: See References

Re: Chambers

Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 100-350512- 202	1/24/49	New York Letter w/enc1	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 128)
✓ 100-350512- 214	1/28/49	New York Letter w/enc1	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 62)
100-350512- 250	7/15/49	New York Letter w/enc1.	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 62)
✓ 100-350612- 270	10/31/49	New York Letter w/enc1.	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 62)
✓ 100-350512- 293	2/1/50	New York Letter w/enc1	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 89)
✓ 100-350512- 310	4/10/50	New York Letter w/enc1	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 90)
✓ 100-350512- 790	10/27/50	New York Letter w/enc1	5	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 95)
✓ 100-108144- 1037	10/19/52	SALT LAKE CITY Letter w/enc1	28	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 47)
✓ 100-80068- 266	10/3/52	New York Letter	9	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 56)
✓ 65-58728- 114	2/16/53	New York Report	41	12	N.P.
✓ 65-59091- 14	3/28/50	New York Report	53	40	N.P. (b)(3) (b)(7)(D)
✓ 65-59091- 54	11/22/50	New York Report	45	12	N.P. (b)(7)(D)

211 64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

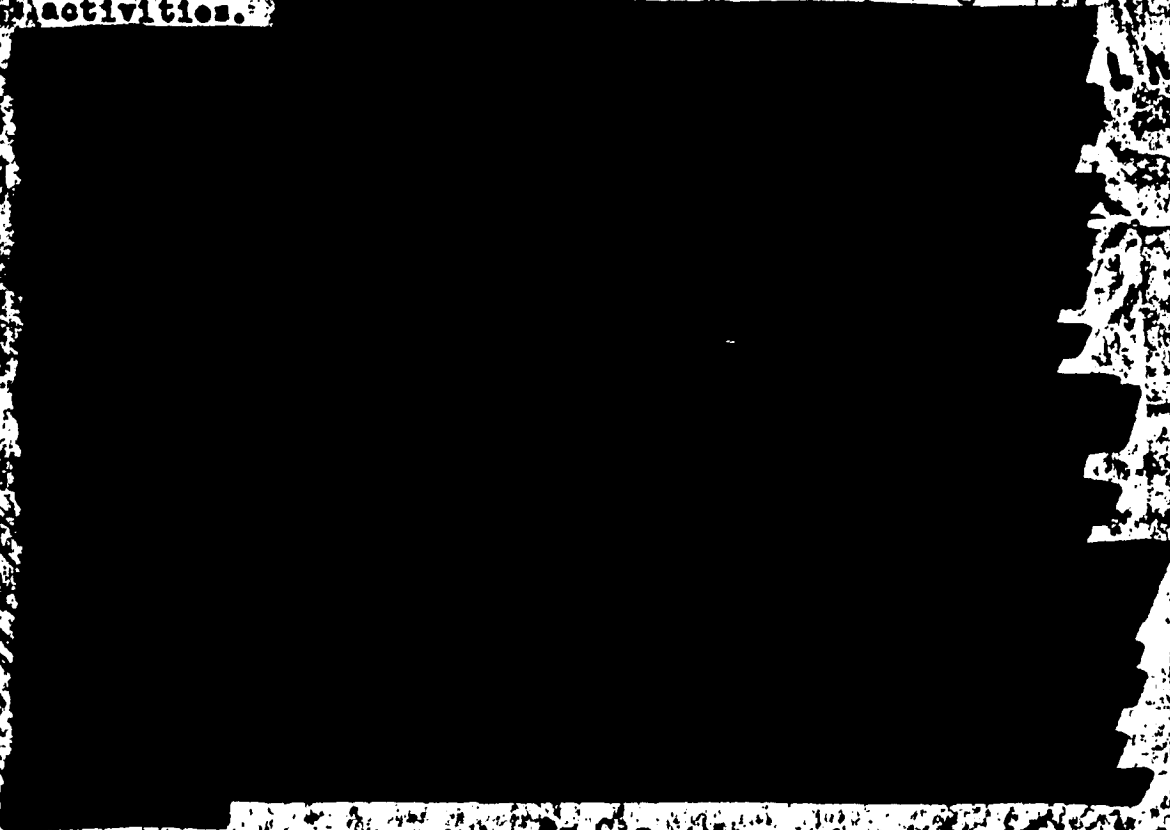
FILE NO.

JR: NBM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/16/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/3, 22/52 1/7, 8, 13-16	REPORT MADE BY SHERMAN C. LITTLE JOHN
TITLE IRVING KAPLAN, was: Isidor Kaplan, Isidore Kaplan, Israel Kaplan, Irving H. Kaplan, "Kappie"		19, 23, 26-28/53	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS SUMMARY REPORT

MELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS confessed former Soviet espionage agents, reinterviewed regarding KAPLAN'S alleged Communist and espionage activities.



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[REDACTED].....	17
[REDACTED].....	18
[REDACTED].....	19
[REDACTED].....	22
[REDACTED].....	23
[REDACTED].....	32

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REINTERVIEW OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On March 25, 1952, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, confessed former Soviet espionage agent, was interviewed by the reporting agent and he identified a photograph of IRVING KAPLAN taken in 1945 which was known to him as "KAPPIE" or IRVING KAPLAN, whom he had first known at Columbia University. He stated he believed he met KAPLAN at Columbia during CHAMBERS' freshman year in the fall of 1920.

CHAMBERS advised he knew KAPLAN fairly well but they were not close friends. He stated KAPLAN was a philosophy student at Columbia and that KAPLAN's main interest at that time appeared to be philosophic problems.

CHAMBERS advised he remembered KAPLAN best because of KAPLAN's long arguments and almost daily discussions with another classmate at Columbia named MORTIMER ADLER, and he pointed out that KAPLAN and ADLER were of opposite schools of philosophical thought, ADLER being an idealist and KAPLAN a realist. CHAMBERS stated the discussions between KAPLAN and ADLER, had never, to his knowledge, entered the political field and that he, himself, had never discussed politics with KAPLAN.

CHAMBERS stated that KAPLAN was not one of the extreme leftist students he had known at Columbia from whom he had received his first exposure to Marxist ideas and that KAPLAN was not one of those who had tried to convert him to Marxism. He stated he could not even say that KAPLAN was a member of any socialist group at Columbia.

CHAMBERS continued that he does not recall any meetings with IRVING KAPLAN between their college days at Columbia and 1937, though it is quite possible that they may have met during that time.

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Mr. CHAMBERS advised that in 1935 his Soviet principal, J. PETERS, had introduced him to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and he believes the purpose of this introduction was to re-establish contact with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, chief monetary assistant to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, which contact had been broken.

He said he also understood that PETERS was a great stickler for prompt payment of Communist Party dues and that he had trouble collecting SILVERMAN's dues and that all members of the underground group in which they were engaged paid willingly, except SILVERMAN. He stated he pointed this out as the reasons he believes PETERS turned SILVERMAN over to him.

CHAMBERS continued that in the latter part of 1937 he had begun to plan his break with the Communist Party and that in order to establish the fact that there had been such a person as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he decided to have the apparatus in Washington place him in a United States Government job. He stated that in furtherance of this plan he went to Washington, D.C. and contacted ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN who was, during all the time CHAMBERS had known him, employed as research director at the Railroad Retirement Board. PA

CHAMBERS asked SILVERMAN to obtain a position for him in the United States Government as a "cover." He said SILVERMAN agreed and originally thought of obtaining for CHAMBERS a supervisor's job at approximately \$6,000.00 to \$8,000.00 a year but that they discussed this and it seemed too open, too conspicuous; therefore, they decided that that would not be a wise move. SILVERMAN then proposed a smaller job with the National Research Project at the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS continued that SILVERMAN told him that the two co-heads of the National Research Project, one named IRVING KAPLAN or "KAPPIE" and the other DAVID WEINSTONE, were both Communist Party members and that WEINSTONE had a sister named ROSE, who was also a Communist Party member.

It is noted that DAVID WEINTRAUB was director of the National Research Project in Philadelphia, and that KAPLAN was associate director.

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CHAMBERS advised that he was not sure that WEINSTONE was the name of KAPLAN's associate, and that it could easily have been WEINTRAUB.

CHAMBERS advised that KAPLAN's name sounded familiar to him when SILVERMAN mentioned it, and as SILVERMAN made him understand that he would have to meet KAPLAN personally to get the position and since KAPLAN was coming to Washington, D.C., he decided to contact KAPLAN whose address he had received from SILVERMAN.

CHAMBERS then advised that most of his underground contacts believed he was a Russian or a European, and he stated this was important as in their eyes it gave him more respect. He said he had a problem confronting him; what would KAPLAN do when he met CHAMBERS, a person he had gone to college with, who was not a European, not a Russian as he was supposed to be but an American.

CHAMBERS stated that when he went to Philadelphia he believes he had an appointment to meet KAPLAN, although it is possible he called KAPLAN from Philadelphia. He stated he arranged to meet KAPLAN at KAPLAN's apartment around 7:00 p.m. in the evening.

CHAMBERS related that he arrived for the appointment too soon and that he sat in Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, which was near KAPLAN's apartment until it was time for his appointment.

He advised that when he called at KAPLAN's apartment KAPLAN was glad to see him, and he believes they had dinner at the apartment. He stated that KAPLAN's wife was present during this meeting, but he had never met or seen her before that time or afterwards. CHAMBERS described KAPLAN's apartment as having a number of pieces of furniture upholstered in zebra skins.

He related that at this meeting he and KAPLAN discussed the problem of his employment with the United States

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Government and that they also talked about the problem of KAPLAN not telling SILVERMAN that CHAMBERS was not a European. CHAMBERS said he explained to KAPLAN how the members of the underground apparatus with which he was working thought he was a European and that for the good of the apparatus they must continue to believe this. CHAMBERS said that KAPLAN agreed not to reveal this deception.

CHAMBERS stated that he definitely told KAPLAN he was working in the Communist Party underground and from what SILVERMAN said, he understood KAPLAN was doing the same.

In regard to his employment in the United States Government, CHAMBERS stated that KAPLAN advised him to make out some sort of a list of experience of his former employment, and he believed after he returned to Washington, SILVERMAN took CHAMBERS personally to the office of the Railroad Retirement Board to file an application. CHAMBERS stated that in a matter of days, not more than a week after his contact with KAPLAN, he had a job.

He advised that he held this job from approximately November, 1937 until the end of January, 1938. CHAMBERS stated that he could not recall definitely but he has the impression that KAPLAN came to Washington shortly after their Philadelphia meeting and that SILVERMAN had introduced KAPLAN to him at that time.

In connection with his job with the United States Government, CHAMBERS stated that while employed by the National Research Project with the Railroad Retirement Board, he worked in three offices which he remembered were in downtown, uptown and the third around 14th or 15th and K Streets, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

He advised that his immediate superior was a Dr. GILLMAN, who was also a Communist. CHAMBERS related that at one time he was transferred to a building called the Auditorium near the present State Department Building in Washington, and that several hundred people worked there, mainly engaged in Works Progress Administration (WPA) work.

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CHAMBERS advised that his work was to index a study which the National Research Project made for the Railroad Retirement Board; that this study was of three railroads, two of them being the B & O and the Southern Pacific. He recalled that he had tackled this job rather quickly and that his supervisor, Dr. GILLMAN, had cautioned him a number of times to destroy the index cards he had made and do them over so that they could continue his job.

The records of the WPA contain an oath of office taken by CHAMBERS at the time of his employment, mentioned above. This document, dated October 18, 1937, reflects that JAY V. DAVID CHAMBERS was employed that date as report editor for the National Research Project, WPA, Washington, D.C. WPA files also contain a personnel application filed by CHAMBERS for this position.

CHAMBERS stated that during his period of employment by the National Research Project, October 18, 1937, to January 31, 1938, he resided in Baltimore, Maryland. He said he was known as "CARL" in the underground Communist Party apparatus and otherwise known as JAY V. CHAMBERS.

During the interview with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, set forth above, he advised that DAVID ZABLODOWSKY, who he now understood was employed at the United Nations, was also a fellow student at Columbia University in the early 1920's with CHAMBERS and subject KAPLAN. CHAMBERS said that while in Columbia, ZABLODOWSKY had claimed to be a Communist.

After college he next saw ZABLODOWSKY when his Soviet principal, J. PETERS, introduced them. He stated that ZABLODOWSKY was at this time employed as editor of the Viking Press, New York City, and that he understood from PETERS that ZABLODOWSKY was also working underground in another Communist apparatus. He stated that PETERS had apparently wanted ZABLODOWSKY to change from one apparatus into the apparatus in which CHAMBERS was engaged, but said such move did not take place.

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INTERVIEW OF DAVID ZABLODOWSKY

On April 19, 1952, DAVID ZABLODOWSKY, director, Publishing Division, Conferences and General Services, United Nations, was interviewed by SAS PETER J. LEIGHTON, JOHN J. KEARNEY and the writer at the New York Office.

Mr. ZABLODOWSKY advised that he had been a member of the class of 1925 at Columbia College and that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and IRVING KAPLAN had been known by him as fellow students. He stated that he was not an intimate friend of KAPLAN and had no contact with KAPLAN since college days. He said he knew that KAPLAN was employed at the United Nations and that he did not know this until he had observed KAPLAN in a car bearing United Nations license plates. He said that he has not had any personal contact with KAPLAN in connection with their United Nations employment.

In regard to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ZABLODOWSKY advised that CHAMBERS, during their college days, had been very close to intimate friends of ZABLODOWSKY. He said that he, himself, had admired CHAMBERS as a brilliant poet but had had no real contact with him. He stated that CHAMBERS had been editor for the college publication "Morningside" and that he, ZABLODOWSKY, had contributed to it.

ZABLODOWSKY said that to his knowledge he had never had any associations with the Communist Party while at Columbia and he denied ever telling CHAMBERS or anyone else that he was a Communist. He said he had no personal interest in politics while at college and was not aware of any political activity at the college. He said he was very much surprised later on to learn that CHAMBERS had been or was a Communist and said that this became common knowledge among their former classmates.

ZABLODOWSKY advised that he had become active in the American League Against War and Fascism at its beginning, that he had been very excited about the idea for this organization due to his feelings against Fascism.

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It is noted that the American League Against War and Fascism was designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. It was designated as a Communist organization by the Attorney General on November 24, 1947 and September 21, 1948.

ZABLODOWSKY further advised that in the midst of the 1930's, while he was employed at the Viking Press, New York City, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had contacted him in New York. He said he believed CHAMBERS had contacted him by phone and made an appointment to meet in a restaurant. There, he said, CHAMBERS told him that he was engaged in a real fight against HITLER, that he was doing secret work and he got the impression that CHAMBERS was working for a group which was really undermining HITLER.

ZABLODOWSKY stated CHAMBERS seemed to be a very romantic figure, that CHAMBERS was very businesslike and did not discuss any ideology with him. He said that CHAMBERS asked him if he would help this group and that he agreed.

He said later as he recalls, CHAMBERS arranged for him to meet J. PETERS and that he met PETERS after a telephone appointment in a restaurant. He stated PETERS gave him an envelope with a name written on it. He advised that he kept this envelope in his office and as he recalled two men called for it.

ZABLODOWSKY advised that this was the only contact he had with CHAMBERS or J. PETERS and he could recall no further details of their meetings. He advised that his holding of the envelope was the only thing he ever did for either CHAMBERS or J. PETERS. He admitted that he had no doubt that they were engaged in work with the Communist Party, but said he thought nothing of it as at that time their policies agreed with his own activities towards HITLER.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

An article in the New York "Daily Mirror" on May 17, 1952 was illustrated by a photograph of KAPLAN apparently taken during this hearing at Washington. This article stated KAPLAN refused to tell Senate Sub-Committee whether he knew Miss BENTLEY, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, ALGER HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, HARRY DEKTER WHITE or others whose names were brought into previous Communist hearings.

The article said he refused to say whether or not Communists in the Government followed the policy of getting their Party colleagues into Government jobs. He allegedly testified he was aware of Miss BENTLEY's testimony against him, but would not say whether it was true.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During this hearing KAPLAN refused to reply to pertinent questions regarding his activities or associations with various individuals including ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, DAVID WEINTRAUB, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, VICTOR PERLO, ^{and} HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He based his refusal upon the grounds that his answers might tend to incriminate or degrade him.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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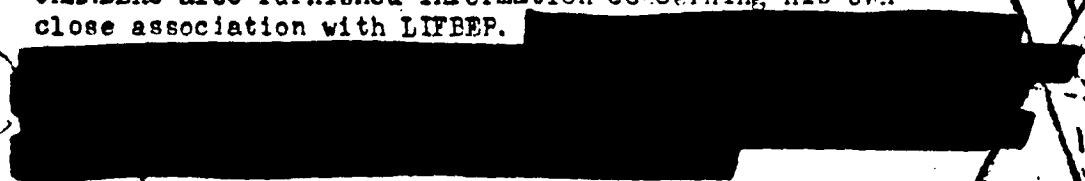
Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. 65-15259 AS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/28/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10, 13-17, 20, 21/50	REPORT MADE BY LESTER O. GALLAHER
TITLE MAX LIEBERMAN, was., Maxim Lieber, Max Lieber, "Paul"			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished information that he first became acquainted with subject, MAXIM LIEBER, Literary Agent, while member of John Reed Club. Subsequently, J. PETERS made arrangements for CHAMBERS to use LIEBER'S firm as "cover" in proposed Soviet Espionage operation in England, and LIEBER aided CHAMBERS in obtaining British visa on passport which CHAMBERS had obtained under name, DAVID BREEN. CHAMBERS did not go to England due to change of plan. CHAMBERS introduced JOHN LOOMIS SHEERMAN to MAXIM LIEBER and latter assisted in setting up American Writers Feature Syndicate, which was allegedly used by SHEERMAN as cover for Soviet Espionage operations in Japan. According to CHAMBERS, LIEBER also lent assistance to initiation of a courier system to London, which was never utilized. CHAMBERS also furnished information concerning his own close association with LIEBER.



- P -

DETAILS: Information Furnished by JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Mrs. CHAMBERS Regarding the subject, MAXIM LIEBER.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by agents in the New York office during January, February, March and April of 1949, during which

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Donald J. [Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p>COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p>8 - St. Louis</p> <p>2 - New Haven</p> <p>2 - Washington Field</p> <p>4 - New York</p> <p>JUL 7 1954</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">65-59091-14</p> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>INDEXED</p>

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time he furnished considerable information concerning Soviet espionage activities, with which he had been connected during the 1920's and 1930's. During the course of these interviews, he furnished the following information regarding the subject, MAXIM LIEBER.

CHAMBERS related that in 1931 or 1932, he went to work for "New Masses" and almost simultaneously with his employment by "New Masses", he joined the John Reed Club, "which under the appearance of a general Leftist or Liberal organization, was actually dominated by the Communist Party, particularly in the person of ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. The John Reed Club was an organization of artists, writers, sculptors, newspapermen, and was the cultural group of the Communist Party in the extreme Left. In effect, it was a 'grab bag' of Bohemians. The John Reed Club was one of the so-called 'bridge' organizations." Among the members of the John Reed Club mentioned by CHAMBERS was MAXIM LIEBER listed by him as a Communist Party member.

CHAMBERS also advised "at my first meeting with BILL, or very soon thereafter, he explained that he had a very interesting proposition to make to me. He stated that he was going to England to head a Soviet apparatus which would be located in London. He indicated that he would be happy to have me go along with him. He further suggested that I provide myself with a cover such as a representative of a legitimate American firm. In pursuance of the possibility of my accepting BILL'S proposition, I discussed the matter with J. PETERS and the latter, after some thought, brought me together with MAXIM LIEBER, who I had previously known in the John Reed Club.

"MAXIM LIEBER was an open member of the Communist Party and a literary agent with offices at 545 5th Avenue. I explained the operation to LIEBER and how the apparatus was to be organized. Through conversations with him, it was arranged that the apparatus would finance the opening of a branch in London for LIEBER'S firm. I was to be the head of the office as LIEBER'S representative and would do a regular job of seeing authors and preparing manuscripts received from Britons for LIEBER. I might note that LIEBER already had contacts for his business in England. The discussions concerning and the arrangements for this new operation sort of dragged along and in the meantime I performed two operations for BILL.

"The first incident involving BILL resulted when the latter explained that he wanted me to meet a man who had an 'important and special problem' and he wanted me to help this man. He then brought me together

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"with JOHN SHERMAN. BILL did not explain anything further to me, but SHERMAN did. SHERMAN stated that his problem was that he was supposed to go to Tokyo, Japan, and there set up a Soviet espionage apparatus. For this purpose, he stated that he needed a cover as a representative of a legitimate American business. He said he also needed an assistant and the latter would have to be an American born Japanese with connections in high Japanese circles."

"Toward this first purpose, I had a conference with BILL. I explained to him that inasmuch as there had been no further action in regard to my going to London as a representative for MAXIM LIEBER that we should take this as a cover to be used by SHERMAN in Tokyo. BILL agreed to this and I then introduced JOHN SHERMAN to MAXIM LIEBER.

"It was SHERMAN'S idea that we should set up an organization to be known as the ~~American Feature Writers~~ Syndicate. The purpose of the organization would be to place correspondents around the world. These correspondents would provide copy for the Syndicate concerning developments abroad. JOHN SHERMAN was to be the Tokyo correspondent and would have an office there as the Syndicate's representative. This Syndicate was set up and financed by the apparatus in the person of JOHN SHERMAN, and it was ostensibly the business of MAXIM LIEBER. However, the only correspondent the Syndicate ever had was JOHN SHERMAN. Stationery with the Syndicate's name was printed and the name of the organization was placed on MAXIM LIEBER'S office door. I believe that a considerable sum of money, probably between \$5,000.00 and \$10,000.00 was banked in either LIEBER'S name, the name of the Syndicate, or in my name, which for the purpose was LLOYD CANTWELL. I believe the money was deposited in the branch of the Chemical Bank located then at the corner of 45th Street and Madison Avenue or in the vicinity of LIEBER'S office. The purpose of having these funds in my name would have been to finance LIEBER'S operations in New York City and possibly for me to make remittances to SHERMAN in Tokyo. However, I have no recollection of ever having made any such remittances to SHERMAN.

"As I have stated above, the expenses of setting up this Syndicate were borne by the apparatus for LIEBER. However, the latter, to further the enterprise, made contacts with King Features, and North American Newspaper Alliance.

"I also recall that certain other arrangements were made in New York City relative to SHERMAN'S activities in Tokyo. I remember that SHERMAN

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"and I dined with CHARLES ANGOFF, who was one of the original editors of 'American Mercury', and who probably still holds that position. MAXIM LIEBER originally introduced me to ANGOFF. During the course of the dinner, with SHERMAN and me, ANGOFF was 'sort of wary'. I told ANGOFF that SHERMAN was going on a secret mission to the Far East and wanted to submit material for the 'American Mercury' from there and would like to, therefore, secure necessary credentials from that publication. ANGOFF inquired as to just where SHERMAN was going and I told him 'behind the lines in Manchuria'. ANGOFF stated that these arrangements would be satisfactory and I believe that he later furnished SHERMAN with some sort of papers. Nothing was said to ANGOFF concerning Soviet agents, but in my opinion ANGOFF has been alive for a long time'.

"MAXIM LIEBER also know DAVID STERN, who later owned newspapers in Philadelphia and Camden. At the time STERN was associated with the 'New York Post'. I am not sure about just what arrangements were made, but I do recall that there was something arranged whereby the 'New York Post' would pay something for material submitted by SHERMAN from Tokyo. I also believe that SHERMAN, under the name of CHASE, did actually submit some material from Tokyo, which was published in the 'New York Post'.

"In order for him to go to Japan, SHERMAN needed papers. To this end, I went to J. PETERS, who was cognizant of this new setup. PETERS secured for SHERMAN a birth certificate in the name of CHARLES CHASE. This certificate enabled SHERMAN to secure a passport in that name and on this passport he subsequently travelled to Japan and back to the United States. I have been shown a photostatic copy of a passport application executed by one CHARLES F. CHASE and dated September 24, 1934. The photograph attached to this application is of the individual I knew as JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. I recall that I asked J. PETERS concerning the possibility of securing an American-born Japanese to act as SHERMAN'S assistant. I do not remember whether or not PETERS gave me the name of any individual, but I finally heard of a young and talented Japanese American painter by the name of HIDEO NODA. The latter, I understood, was related to a former Japanese Prime Minister and was a member of the Communist Party in the United States.

"I discussed this Japanese project generally with NODA and subsequently introduced him to JOHN SHERMAN. I presume that SHERMAN discussed the matter with NODA in detail. About the same time that SHERMAN left for Japan, NODA also left by different route. Previous arrangements had been made so that they could get together when they both reached Tokyo.

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"I recall that once SHERMAN was in Tokyo, a young U.S. Naval Officer called at LIEBER'S office. It appeared that his reason for calling was that he had talked to SHERMAN in Japan and was anxious to see the home office of SHERMAN'S organization. I was sort of suspicious of this visit and thought that SHERMAN might in this instance have been talking to the wrong person. I felt that there was some possibility that this officer was connected with Naval Intelligence. Nothing, however, came of this visit.

"To the best of my recollection, SHERMAN was in Japan about eight months. Towards the end of this period, BILL met me one day and advised me that there had been some arrests in Tokyo. He either told me or I inferred that JOEY SHERMAN was one of the individuals arrested. He instructed me to immediately close up the American Feature Writers Syndicate. I recall that I immediately destroyed all the stationery, closed out the bank account and took the name off LIEBER'S door. The following day, I again met BILL, at which time he told me that the whole thing was an error and there had been no arrest. However, the American Feature Writers Syndicate was not revived and SHERMAN was ordered back to the United States and he did return. He had been ordered to close the Tokyo office, but he did not actually do so, but turned it over to one BARBARA WERTHEIM to close. BARBARA WERTHEIM was not a Communist, and I believe that she was a correspondent in Tokyo. She had no knowledge of the undercover activities of the American Feature Writers Syndicate. I suppose she knew SHERMAN under the name of CHASE. SHERMAN told me that he later met BARBARA in Moscow and at that time she upbraided him for dumping the American Feature Writers Syndicate in her lap.

"The second of these operations for BILL was while SHERMAN was still in Japan. BILL suggested that I take a money belt for him to the West Coast. For this, he supplied me with the belt which was made of a silky fabric, was rubber lined, and had a number of pockets. I do not know the exact amount of money, but I assumed that it was not less than \$10,000.00. BILL gave me this belt in the office of Dr. ROSENBLIETT. Subsequently, I travelled by train to San Francisco."

CHAMBERS then went on to relate that upon his arrival in San Francisco, he stayed at the Golden Gate YMCA under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He was thereafter contacted by an individual identified to him by the name of "PETE". He has positively identified this individual from a photograph as WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. He further related how he

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went with this individual to the home of one "VOLKOFF" where he gave the money belt to "PETE", to the best of his recollection.

"It was my first recollection that I did not see PETE again until sometime in 1937 when he was brought to me by Colonel BYKOV in New York City, and at which time he was using the pseudonym 'KEITH'. However, I have been told that he states he returned to New York City sometime in 1935 and brought with him the money belt which I had originally taken to San Francisco and which I have mentioned above. He has also stated that I have left this money belt with him for safe keeping and that it contained approximately \$2000.00. In addition, he claims to have returned the belt and the money, to me and one 'PAUL' in the latter's apartment which he believed was in the Times Square area about one and one half blocks east of Broadway. 'KEITH' may probably be right in what he says and my recollection of this phase of my activities may be faulty.

"In view of this information, I now feel that 'KEITH' did return to New York City in 1935 and possibly did return the belt and it possibly had \$2000.00 in it. However, it is my further belief that the original sum taken to San Francisco by me was at least \$10,000.00; that it was to be used in connection with the activities of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in Tokyo and that the \$2000.00 returned by 'KEITH' was what was left after 'KEITH' or someone else had transmitted the main sum to SHERMAN. The 'PAUL' described by 'KEITH' is undoubtedly MAXIM LIEBER and I recall that I gave LIEBER the pseudonym of 'PAUL'. Further, the description of 'PAUL'S' apartment by 'KEITH' fits that of MAXIM LIEBER which was then located at 43 West 46th Street.

"I might point out that I have no recollection of having originally taken this money to San Francisco for use in the SHERMAN operation. Neither do I have such recollection of 'KEITH' returning the money and the belt to LIEBER and myself. However, 'KEITH'S' knowledge of 'PAUL' and the location of the latter's apartment makes me feel that he is probably correct. I believe that the original transmission of the money belt and its subsequent return to New York City was all related to SHERMAN'S activities in Tokyo.
.....

"The idea of my going to London to participate in the organizing of the Soviet apparatus in England was held in abeyance while SHERMAN'S Japanese operation was being organized. However, the idea was not forgotten and from time to time BILL would ask what steps I had taken to

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"secure another cover for myself in England. At one point, I proposed the use of the American Feature Writers Syndicate in this English project, I no longer remember exactly what 'BILL'S' reaction to this was, but it was agreed that either the Syndicate or MAXIM LIEBER'S literary agency or both would be utilized.

"In the meantime, J. PETERS had secured from me for my use in connection with this English operation, a birth certificate under the name of DAVID BREEN.

"In about the Spring of 1935, 'BILL' said that I should go to England at once. For this purpose, it was necessary that I secure a passport immediately. I secured an American passport in the name of DAVID BREEN. The passport was mailed to me at MAXIM LIEBER'S office in New York City. This passport was never used and I never made the trip to England.

"In connection with this proposed trip to England and after I received my passport, MAXIM LIEBER accompanied me to the office of the British Consul General in New York City. He certified that I was the individual who was to represent him in London. As a result I was given a resident visa.

"Also around this time 'BILL' instructed me to organize a courier service utilizing sailors on the vessels going to England. At my request, J. PETERS made efforts to find likely individuals on such ships, but was unsuccessful. Nevertheless, one courier was found. I have forgotten his last name, but I recall that his first name was 'JERRY'. He was the brother of one of MAXIM LIEBER'S secretaries, a girl whose first name was CHARLOTTE, but whose last name I do not remember. At that time, I believe that SHERMAN was having a love affair with this girl.

"Both CHARLOTTE and JERRY I understood to be Communist Party members. The brother was, I believe, a student at the College of the City of New York. I understood that his plan, even before LIEBER introduced him to me, was to give up his studies and become a seaman in order to organize Communist and union groups among the sailors. He readily agreed to act as a courier and he and I went so far as to secure maps of London and plot out possible future meeting places and the conveyances to be used in going to and coming from such meetings. It is my recollection that JERRY actually secured a job on a ship travelling between New York and South Hampton and was actually making these trips when I ceased to see him. Of course, he never worked as a courier nor did he know the exact

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"nature of his proposed functions beyond the fact that it was in connection with Communist matters and strict secrecy was involved. His sister was cognizant of this plan as was MAXIM LIEBER."

CHAMBERS related that following SHERMAN'S return from Japan, probably in the latter part of 1935, he was ordered to secure another birth certificate for him from J. PETERS, which he did. SHERMAN subsequently procured a passport and travelled upon orders to Russia.

"Sometime in the early part of 1937 I had occasion to go to the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER which was then located on either 52nd or 53rd Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. On my arrival I found JOHN SHERMAN there. He told me that he had just returned from Moscow within the last few days and he had been in Moscow ever since his departure from the United States. At this time, SHERMAN was very agitated and excited and I took a walk with him. Almost immediately upon our leaving LIEBER'S apartment, SHERMAN said 'I will not work one hour longer with those murderers'. He then urged me to discontinue my work for the apparatus. I told him that I was not ready at this time to do that.".....

In relating the details of his break with the apparatus, CHAMBERS stated: "I might point out here that I had bought a second hand automobile in New York City sometime back in 1935. I remember that I purchased this car from a dealer who was located on Broadway in the 60's. MAXIM LIEBER was with me at the time and I bought the car in the name of DAVID BREEN. It was a Ford Sedan, tan in color and I paid for it in cash given to me by J. PETERS. This money, of course, was from the Communist Party. I do not remember just how much I paid for it nor can I recall whether it was a two or four door sedan. I believe that it was about a 1931 or 1932 model. This car was given to me to be used for my travelling back and forth between Washington, Baltimore, and New York."

CHAMBERS went on to relate "My family and myself resided at 2831 28th Street, NW for a period of approximately two months in the summer of 1935. After the expiration of the lease which ALGER-HISS had on this residence my family and myself moved to the apartment of Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO on West Fourth Street, in Greenwich Village, New York. I recall that the intense summer heat in New York City had a bad effect on our child. I thereupon went with MAXIM LIEBER, about whom I have spoken previously, to New Jersey in an attempt to locate a suitable summer residence for my family and LIEBER. I eventually found a cottage at Smittown, Pennsylvania.

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"which is located on the Delaware River. This cottage was owned by Mr. BOUCHOT, who lived in a hotel in Frenchtown, New Jersey, which is situated a few miles from Smithtown. I moved my family to Smithtown and they resided there for the rest of the summer. During their occupancy, MAXIM LIEBER spent some weekends there and probably most weekends."

CHAMBERS then went on to relate that toward the end of the summer they were invited to live with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at 2905 P Street, NW, Washington, D.C., which CHAMBERS accepted and he and his family stayed there for about a week or so. However, this arrangement did not work and CHAMBERS related they moved to a home on Butaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland, where he used the name LLOYD CANTWELL. They remained there until the spring of 1936 when they moved to the home of CHAMBERS' mother at Lynbrook, Long Island.

"While we were living at my mother's, I received an invitation to reside on a farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania, which was owned by MAXIM LIEBER. We then moved to this farm and after living there for a short time, MAXIM LIEBER remarried and he and his wife came to live at the place in Ferndale. This situation did not work and I found it necessary to look for new living quarters.

"I had a conversation with ALGER HISS concerning my anticipated move from Ferndale, and although I cannot state specifically, it is my recollection that ALGER HISS first located these new living quarters and then advised me. My present recollection is that thereafter I contacted WATSON T. ROBERTS, a Real Estate dealer in New Hope, Pennsylvania, and arranged for the renting of this house. I eventually rented the 'Stone House' which is located on the farm of TOM and MARY MARSHALL, which is located about two miles southwest of New Hope, Pennsylvania. We resided at the 'Stone House' for approximately 11 months. I recall that at that time I was using the name of DAVID BREFF, and had indicated that I was a literary agent acting for MAXIM LIEBER. I, of course, was not acting in this capacity, but was part of the underground apparatus of the Communist Party and being paid a monthly salary.

"Sometime after I broke with the Party (1938), I visited MAXIM LIEBER on several occasions. The first time I made a surprise visit to his office, 545 Fifth Avenue, without telephoning in advance. He was friendly. He told me that after my disappearance (CHAMBERS had previously described how he went into hiding following his break with the apparatus),

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"BYKOV and J. PETERS had gotten in touch with him and suggested that he, LIEBER, go to Baltimore in an attempt to trace my movements. On this occasion, LIEBER contacted the renting agent for the Mount Royal Terrace House, which was my last address prior to my break. The agent told LIEBER that he had no knowledge of my movements subsequent to leaving the Mount Royal residence. I later visited MAXIM LIEBER at the latter's Ferndale, Pennsylvania farm. On this occasion, I was accompanied by MICHAEL INTRATOR'S younger brother, CHARLES (the INTRATORS were people who CHAMBERS had known since his college days at Columbia University). I have no present recollection of why I visited LIEBER at that time. I have not seen MAXIM LIEBER since that visit. On my last visit with him, I stated I was actively fighting the Communist Party. LIEBER told me that in that case, he was for the Communist Party and against me.

"Another small incident regarding MAXIM LIEBER now comes to my mind. I remember that on the occasion of one of my visits to see MAXIM LIEBER, which was in 1938, he mentioned to me that 'KATZ was in the office'. I asked him just who he meant by KATZ. He replied, 'You know who he is, he is a close friend of WILLI MUENZENBERG'. I told LIEBER that I did not know the individual KATZ to whom he referred.

"With reference to MUENZENBERG, I have heard that he was director of propaganda for the German Communist Party and had a special interest in the Youth Movement.

"With further reference to MUENZENBERG, I heard that either in the latter part of 1938 or 1939, that he received instructions to go to Moscow, but instead ignored them and went to Paris. During the German invasion of France, he was found in a ditch. The rumor was that the NKVD had killed him.

"This information concerning KATZ more or less remained in my mind and I later thought that KATZ was possibly identical with one VLADIMIR OSNER. This latter individual wrote a book which I think was called 'The Mad Baron', which LIEBER as a literary agent had handled. I remember that I asked LIEBER for the job of translating this book from the French into English. I only translated a trial chapter or two, which he did not like.

"It is possible that I introduced MAXIM LIEBER to ALGER HISS. This, I think occurred in Washington sometime in 1935. I do recall at

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"this time LIEBER was in and out of Washington and I think had his own business there. It comes to my mind that he was trying to develop writers there. I know that he saw JAKE BAKER and one ALSEBERG, who were then heading the Federal Writers Project. I do not think that either of the last mentioned individuals were Communists, but they had at the time moved in Leftist circles. In fact, I think ALSEBERG some years later actually became very anti-Communist. I further believe that if I had introduced LIEBER to ALGER HISS, such introduction would have taken place in the HISS residence on P Street, NW, Washington."

Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS was interviewed on February 10, 1949, at the Baltimore office, Baltimore, Maryland, and this interview was continued on February 11, 1949, at the home of Mrs. CHAMBERS and her husband, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Pipe Creek Farm, Route No. 2, Westminster, Maryland. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was present during both interviews.

Mrs. CHAMBERS told of the residence of herself and her family in the home of MEYER SCHAPIRO on West Fourth Street, Greenwich Village, New York City. She stated that they remained at this address for approximately one month. They then found that their baby was extremely uncomfortable in the heat of the summer in New York City and decided to get out into the country. Also, at this time, the CHAMBERS had a friend, one MAXIM LIEBER, who used to come to visit them. LIEBER, according to Mrs. CHAMBERS, was "foot loose" (unmarried) at the time and was also uncomfortable in New York City, due to the heat. Subsequently, he and Mr. CHAMBERS looked for a place in the country and they eventually found a cottage at Smittown, Pennsylvania, located on the Delaware River. Then, LIEBER, Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS and the baby moved to this cottage. It was her recollection the cottage was owned by a Mr. BOUCHOT, who lived in a hotel in Flemington, New Jersey. Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled BOUCHOT'S sister, a Mrs. BROWN, also occupied a nearby cottage at this place.

Continuing, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated during the time they were living in this cottage in Smittown, PRISCILLA HISS conceived the idea she would like to come there and assist Mrs. CHAMBERS in keeping up the cottage and in her daily work. It was Mrs. CHAMBERS' recollection that PRISCILLA stayed at Smittown about ten days. She stated she could not be at all definite as to how PRISCILLA came from Washington, D.C, to Smittown. She

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speculated that possibly MAXIM LIEBER had met her in Flemington, New Jersey, and brought her to Smithtown, and after that Mrs. CHAMBERS had taken LIEBER'S car, driven to Washington and brought PRISCILLA back. She definitely remembered that after or at the completion of PRISCILLA'S visit ALGER HISS came for her in their Ford car and took her away. Mrs. CHAMBERS did not believe that MAXIM LIEBER or anyone else saw ALGER at the time he came to Smithtown to take his wife back to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled that during the time of PRISCILLA'S stay at the cottage, she and MAXIM LIEBER had numerous conversations together. She said she naturally did not know the full details of these conversations, but presumed they were intellectual in theme and probably from the Communist viewpoint, since both individuals were members of the Communist Party. She thought MAXIM LIEBER had made an advance toward PRISCILLA which angered her and which she rejected. After this, the relations between LIEBER and PRISCILLA were cool and aloof, and they did not have much to say to each other. Mrs. CHAMBERS further remembered during the time they lived at Smithtown, she painted a portrait of MAXIM LIEBER which she later saw in LIEBER'S office and which still later she knew to be in the bedroom of LIEBER'S home. Mrs. CHAMBERS stated she also painted a small portrait of PRISCILLA HISS and a landscape from the porch of the same cottage.

Mrs. CHAMBERS in recalling various other places where the family had lived subsequent to the cottage at Smithtown mentioned a brief residence with her husband's mother at Lynbrook, Long Island. After this, they moved to a farm which had belonged to MAXIM LIEBER at Ferndale, Pennsylvania. At that time, LIEBER had not yet remarried. He was remodeling this place and Mrs. CHAMBERS believed he possibly wanted someone there while this work was being done. Mrs. CHAMBERS commented that at the time she did not know why they were moving to LIEBER'S farm and actually did not see the reason for it. At this point, Mr. CHAMBERS stated it was his recollection they made this move to LIEBER'S farm because he thought they should not return to Baltimore. LIEBER himself, according to Mrs. CHAMBERS, was not at the farm all day at the time the CHAMBERS first came, but he would come there evenings from New York City by way of Flemington, New Jersey. However, after the CHAMBERS took up residence here, LIEBER married for the second time, and his new wife came to live at the farm. From the start, Mrs. CHAMBERS stated, she was of the opinion that this new arrangement would not work out and as a matter of fact after a very short period, the situation became such it was necessary for the CHAMBERS to find new living quarters.

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Information Substantiating Allegations Made by CHAMBERS Regarding
the Subject

The "Sherman Affair"

The records of the United States Department of State indicate that an individual filing an application for a U. S. passport on September 21, 1921, in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, was believed to be a Soviet agent who also used the name of JOHN SHERMAN. When registering at the American Embassy in Tokyo, in March 1935, CHASE gave as his emergency address MAXIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE has furnished information regarding his activities in connection with Russian espionage. He stated that he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco about 1932, and shortly thereafter

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was singled out by "POP" FOLKOFF, who took an interest in him and then arranged for him to meet "DON" whom he identified from a photograph as JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. He also knew SHERMAN as "MIKE", "MITCHELL" and "JACK". He related that on one occasion, he came to New York from Los Angeles with SHERMAN and his family in SHERMAN'S car and while there, he was introduced by SHERMAN to one "BOB" whom he identified as J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS from a photograph.

(CHAMBERS subsequently recalled that this meeting took place at the Sloane House YMCA and was social in character.)

CRANE remembered meeting CHAMBERS in San Francisco at a YMCA by prearrangement and that CHAMBERS was registered under the name of CANTWELL. According to CRANE, CHAMBERS delivered a grey-black, rubber money belt to CRANE and he kept it at his house and later delivered it back to CHAMBERS in New York City. He stated that he had not examined the contents of the money belt, but recalled it being counted out on his arrival in New York City by CHAMBERS and another man. CRANE recalled the amount to be at least \$2000.00.

Information furnished by WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE was prepared in a statement which he acknowledged was a true and correct statement after having made corrections in his own handwriting. However, for various reasons, CRANE declined to sign the statement.

With regard to the incident mentioned above, he states, "I have been asked whether this money belt was not in fact delivered by CHAMBERS to FOLKOFF, who kept it and subsequently turned it over to me for redelivery to New York. I have no recollection of any such transaction, and it would be very much of a surprise to me if the money belt had been left with FOLKOFF inasmuch as he was openly connected with the Communist Party. At this time the money belt transaction was casually handled and I was not impressed whatever with the matter until I redelivered it and for the first time learned of the large sum contained therein. This, together with the pressure of responsibility in my conscience of accounting for these funds, fixed the occasion thoroughly in my mind.

"I am unable to recall the exact amount which was counted in this money belt, but I feel that it was not \$10,000.00. I believe it was either \$2000.00 or \$20,000.00 and I feel that it was most likely \$20,000.00 because I would not have been very much excited about \$2000.00. I recall no

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"statement as to the amount of money in the belt when it was delivered to me. I am sure I would not have asked questions about such a matter as I had been instructed not to be inquisitive about such things because answers would be more harmful to me than ignorance. My only knowledge of the sum of money contained in this belt stems from the occasion when I redelivered it to New York City....."

"I delivered the money belt in New York City somewhere in the Times Square district. I do not remember exactly how I got there, but undoubtedly, I walked there with CHAMBERS. The place in which I returned the money belt and observed the contents counted was a back room upstairs in an old two or three or four story building, probably a former residence, not more than a block and a half east of Broadway in a section of tall buildings. It was the type of building that probably served for both residence and office use. I have a vague recollection that there was a skylight in the particular room where the money was counted."

According to CRANE the money was counted in the presence of CHAMBERS and a man whom he knew only as PAUL. "This was a very tense and dramatic moment because CHAMBERS and I were responsible for returning the proper sum of money. I remember sweating it out while the funds were counted and being greatly relieved after the counting had been completed and the full sum found to be present. It seems to me that this money was probably counted twice to make certain it was all there."

"At the time the money belt was redelivered in New York City, there was some discussion of a news service at that particular meeting. I have been asked whether the name of the American Features Syndicate was known to me. This name sounds familiar and certainly is the type of name that would have been used by the apparatus. I believe that PAUL, whom I never saw again, was supposed to be connected with this news service. I have been asked whether CHAMBERS used the name CANTWELL in connection with this news service, but I cannot recall anything like that."

"I have been asked whether the name of CHARLES CHASE had anything to do with this news syndicate, and it seems to me that that might have been the name used by SHERMAN who did enter into this matter in some way. I think CHAMBERS told me that SHERMAN had established an agreement with some editors of the 'American Mercury' magazine to buy SHERMAN'S articles. I think that SHERMAN also had made a connection with a New York newspaper, probably 'The Post'. This editor could be SPIVAK, but I may be confused"

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"in this regard. Undoubtedly, SHERMAN who glorified newspapermen and the newspaper business as being ideal for cover purposes, was to be a newspaperman in Japan. Incidentally, CHAMBERS did not agree with SHERMAN concerning the desirability of a newspaper cover.

[REDACTED]

Mrs. BARBARA TUCHMAN, nee WORTHEIM, 829 Park Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by agents of this office. It will be noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that SHERMAN turned over the operation of his office in Tokyo to BARBARA WORTHEIM. Mrs. TUCHMAN advised she went to Japan around the first part of 1935 as a representative of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc. She examined a photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and stated she knew him as CHARLES CHASE in Japan in 1935 and that he was a newspaper correspondent and representative of the "New York Post".

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

SHERMAN also denied he made a trip to Japan in 1934 or 1935 or that he had ever heard of the American Features Syndicate or American Feature Writers Syndicate. He refused to make any comment regarding his employment by the "Daily Worker" in New York and refused to answer any questions as to whether he had ever been employed as a reporter for any newspaper. A photo of MAXIM LIEBER was exhibited to him and he said he did not recognize the photo nor the name. He denied he had ever known anyone named LLOYD CANTWELL. He denied he ever knew CHAMBERS. He also denied that he had been in Russia in 1936 or 1937. SHERMAN was fully negative as to any knowledge of any of the individuals or incidents mentioned by CHAMBERS.

With regard to the passport which CHAMBERS stated that he had gotten under the name of DAVID BREEN, inquiry was made at the British visa office, New York City, concerning the visa which he stated LIEBER had assisted him in getting on this passport. It was learned at the visa office that all applications for visas are destroyed after five years. The name MAXIM LIEBER was checked with negative results.

Information Regarding Efforts to Start Courier Service by CHAMBERS

With regard to the individual whom CHAMBERS had mentioned as being a secretary of MAXIM LIEBER, by the name of CHARLOTTE, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed for any further information he could furnish concerning her. He recalled that LIEBER was going with CHARLOTTE about the beginning of 1935 and shortly thereafter LIEBER discharged his secretary, ELIZABETH FOWELL, and hired CHARLOTTE as secretary in LIEBER'S office as literary agent. CHAMBERS stated CHARLOTTE worked for LIEBER about six months and believed this was about 1935.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CHARLOTTE BARTELS SMIRNOFF recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his wife and baby, whose first name she could not recall, were the only persons she met at this cottage when she visited there. She stated she believed she definitely would recall if any other person had visited at the cottage while she was there and stated she has a definite recollection that she never met anyone else at this cottage except LIEBER and Mr. and Mrs. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and their baby.

Mrs. SMIRNOFF recalled she met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as BREEN and believed his first name was ROBERT, since MAXIM LIEBER always addressed

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him as "BOB". She said LIEBER in confidence had told her BREEN'S real name was WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She identified photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and of ESTHER CHAMBERS as the persons she had known as Mr. and Mrs. BREEZY. She said she surmised that at that time CHAMBERS was engaged in some secret work for the Communist Party, and said she had asked no questions of CHAMBERS or LIEBER or anyone else in regard to CHAMBERS' activity at that time since she was a Communist sympathizer and former member of the Young Communist League. She explained this by stating that no Communist questions any secret activities on the behalf of the Party, explaining that any true Communist would know better than to do this.

Mrs. SMIRNOFF stated she knew that CHAMBERS planned a trip to England in 1935 since CHAMBERS had asked her questions about the electric current used in England, and had explained to her that he intended to take his electric phonograph with him to England. She never knew whether CHAMBERS had made such a trip, but was under the impression that he had not gone to England.

Mrs. SMIRNOFF stated she had no knowledge of CHAMBERS after she left LIEBER'S employ probably in the fall of 1935. She stated she made one trip with MAXIM LIEBER to a farm at Ferndale, New Jersey, which LIEBER had purchased. This trip was made shortly before she left the employ of MAXIM LIEBER and she knew definitely that she did not see CHAMBERS at this residence. She stated the purpose of this trip had been so that LIEBER could examine this property which he had just purchased.

In regard to MAXIM LIEBER, she stated she knew he was sympathetic towards Communism at the time she worked for him. She could not specifically recall any statements or actions on the part of LIEBER that would tend to prove this sympathy toward Communism, advising that her recollection of LIEBER, in general, indicated to her that he was sympathetic towards Communism at that time. She claimed to have no knowledge as to whether LIEBER was or was not a member of the Communist Party or engaged in any activities on behalf of Communism.

She did recall that LIEBER on one occasion while she was in his employ asked her to take a large sum of money which she was to transfer to a man she was to meet somewhere in New York City. She stated she agreed to do this but later LIEBER for some reason or other dropped this proposal. In regard to this, she recalled that it was her impression that this had

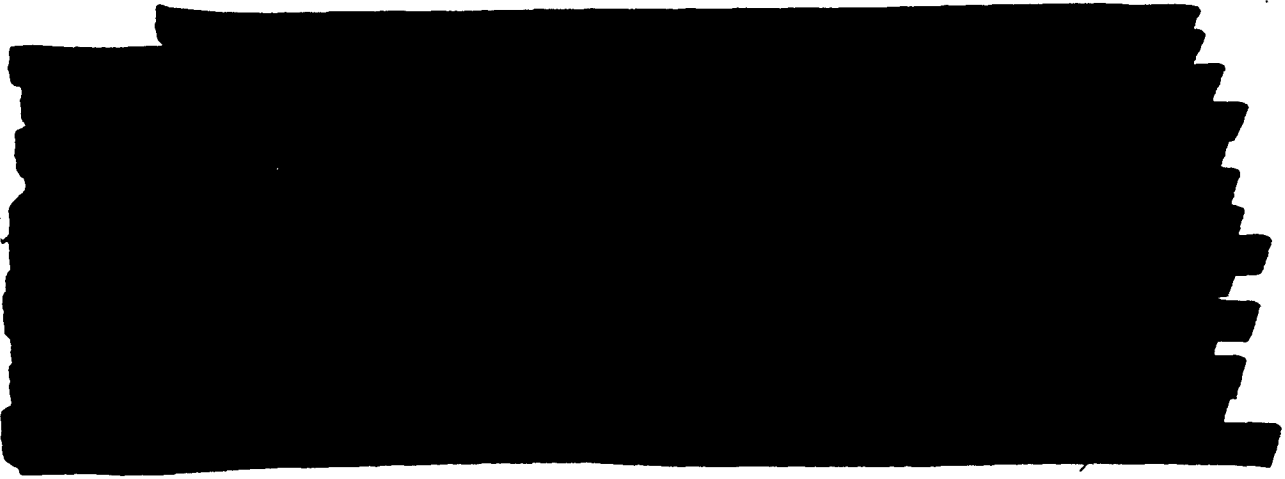
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something to do with Communism and also was to be rather secret; that she can recall no further details and stated she never met this person or agreed to do anything else that might be considered underground or espionage activity in behalf of Communism. She related that she had never heard of the American Feature Writers Syndicate. Further, she stated she never knew of ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS at any time and is definitely certain she did not meet them at LIEBER'S cottage on the Delaware River or any other place. She identified a photograph of MAXIM LIEBER as the person who had been her employer and boyfriend in the period 1934-1935. She stated she was unable to identify a photograph or the names ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, MAX BEDACHT, J. PETERS, and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE.

Mrs. SMIRNOFF could not recall JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN as having been in contact with MAXIM LIEBER even though she realized she may have met him in the past. She stated that LIEBER had many friends and persons who contacted him at his office. She stated MAXIM LIEBER never told her anything about CHAMBERS' background nor had he said what CHAMBERS' occupation was at that time. She denied emphatically that she had ever been cognizant of any plan whereby CHAMBERS and MAXIM LIEBER intended to utilize the services of her brother, JEROME BARTELS, to act as a courier for the Communist underground between the United States and England. She further denied that she had ever acted or been asked to act by LIEBER or CHAMBERS in any way in behalf of the Communist Party or underground, except for the one occasion mentioned above where LIEBER had asked her to meet some man and give this man a large sum of money.



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[REDACTED]

Mrs. SMIRNOFF specifically denied that she had ever approached her brother, JEROME BARTELS, to request of him that he meet MAXIM LEIBER or CHAMBERS for any purpose whatsoever that had to do with Communism. She denied she ever knew CHAMBERS' plan to institute a courier system in behalf of the Communist Party or the Communist underground and stated that her brother, JEROME BARTELS had gone to sea solely because he was out of work and needed money. She denied any knowledge that her brother was ever a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League or of any pro-Communist organizations. She stated she believed the information furnished by CHAMBERS in regard to ALGER HISS and others in connection with the Communist underground activity is probably true. She said she based this on her knowledge of CHAMBERS, whom she always believed to be a brilliant man and her surmise in 1935 that CHAMBERS was connected with some secret activity on behalf of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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About three weeks subsequent to his first meeting with LIEBER in the summer of 1935, he went to LIEBER'S office again to meet his sister and accompany her home. He does recall that some arrangements were made whereby he was supposed to meet his sister, CHARLOTTE, at LIEBER'S office, but when he got there, she was not there. MAXIM LIEBER and a man named "BOB" were at this office and they asked JEROME BARTELS to go to dinner with them. JEROME BARTELS at this point in the interview identified a photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in which photograph CHAMBERS is wearing a mustache, as the person he had met in LIEBER'S office under the name of "BOB". It is noted that BARTELS could not identify CHAMBERS from other photographs showing CHAMBERS clean shaven.

JEROME BARTELS accompanied MAXIM LIEBER and CHAMBERS to dinner at Rosoff's Restaurant located in the West 40's, New York City. While at dinner, both MAXIM LIEBER and CHAMBERS, but mainly CHAMBERS, asked JEROME BARTELS questions as to what he was doing at that time. BARTELS recalled that some questions were asked as to what his political beliefs were. He remembered further that he told LIEBER and CHAMBERS that "I had one foot in the Young Communist League and that I was definitely in the National Students League". BARTELS said he mentioned to both LIEBER and CHAMBERS that he was not able to secure a job because of the depression and that he did have a desire to go to sea and work on the ships. He recalled having told them that his father's family for years had gone to sea and he would like to try this in order to get some money, and also in order to travel. BARTELS recalled that CHAMBERS then indicated to him, in the presence of MAXIM LIEBER, that BARTELS might be helpful to CHAMBERS if he did secure a job working at sea. He also remembered that CHAMBERS mentioned in connection with this help that what BARTELS could do for CHAMBERS would be for the benefit of the working class. BARTELS recalled that it was mentioned or implied by CHAMBERS during this conversation that this work would be in behalf of Communism.

BARTELS said he told LIEBER and CHAMBERS during this dinner that he had been unsuccessful in securing a job on the ship although he had made attempts to do so. Further, he indicated to them it would be a help to him if he could get seaman's papers to go to sea. He recalled he was a bit disappointed that neither CHAMBERS nor LIEBER offered to help him secure this job or the papers. He remembered that at this meeting he made arrangements to meet CHAMBERS on some future date and sometime thereafter in December, 1935, BARTELS did secure a job on the ships; however, this was done without any help from CHAMBERS, LIEBER or anyone else.

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After the dinner with LIEBER and CHAMBERS, BARTELS never saw MAXIM LIEBER again, but he recalled that thereafter he had three pre-arranged meetings with CHAMBERS at the Campus Restaurant located at West 32nd Street, near 6th Avenue in New York City. He believed, but was not sure, that one of these meetings with CHAMBERS took place prior to the time he went to sea and that two meetings took place after he returned from various trips he had made as a seaman. He vaguely recalled there was a designated date and place for these meetings, but could not remember how the date was actually fixed, since he had no way to get in touch with CHAMBERS and did not contact LIEBER to let him know when he had returned from his sea trips. He was of the belief that CHAMBERS knew what ships he was employed on and that possibly he was to meet CHAMBERS the day after the ship docked.

He said that in this way CHAMBERS could, by checking the newspapers, determine when the ship on which BARTELS was employed would dock in New York City. BARTELS said he was not certain of these arrangements and merely believes that the above arrangement may possibly have been the one designed to set the date of his meetings with CHAMBERS. He was definite and certain in saying that he had no knowledge that his sister, CHARLOTTE, had ever had any hand in these arrangements and he said further that to his knowledge, his sister had not known of his dealings with CHAMBERS and LIEBER. In this regard, he pointed out that while it would seem logical for him to have questioned his sister about CHAMBERS and LIEBER, he had not done so because he did not consider her at that time to be anything other than a young foolish girl. He said that accordingly, he did not feel it wise to mention his dealings with CHAMBERS and LIEBER to her lest she divulge this information.

BARTELS stated he understood from CHAMBERS either at the first meeting or during subsequent meetings that he, BARTELS, was to act as a courier for CHAMBERS and that his work as a courier would have to do with and be in behalf of Communism, but he said that he never knew what he actually was to do beyond acting as a courier. He promised CHAMBERS he would act as a courier and in promising this, he knew that his courier work was in behalf of Communism. He said he never had done anything either for CHAMBERS or anyone else as a courier or in any way assisted Communist underground or espionage work.

BARTELS stated that after his first meeting with CHAMBERS and LIEBER, he had met CHAMBERS on prearranged meetings as mentioned above,

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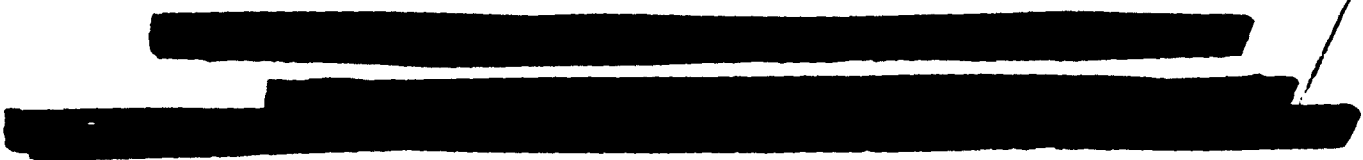
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but recalled that at the fourth meeting, CHAMBERS did not show up and that was the last he heard of the proposed effort to use him as a courier. In regard to the meetings which he did have with CHAMBERS, he said he would ask CHAMBERS what was new in regard to the proposed courier work and CHAMBERS would say "nothing yet". He said he could not recall ever securing or discussing any maps of England with CHAMBERS or discussing any methods of conveying messages to and from England with CHAMBERS. He said he was very much surprised that nothing of this nature was ever discussed by CHAMBERS. In this regard, he pointed out that his promise to do courier work seemed very adventurous to him in addition to assisting the Communist movement in which he was very interested at the time. He added that it seemed such an adventure to him that he had never asked any particular questions of CHAMBERS, feeling that it would be better for CHAMBERS to notify him as to what he wanted done. Therefore, he had no knowledge as to how he was to carry out this courier work for CHAMBERS.

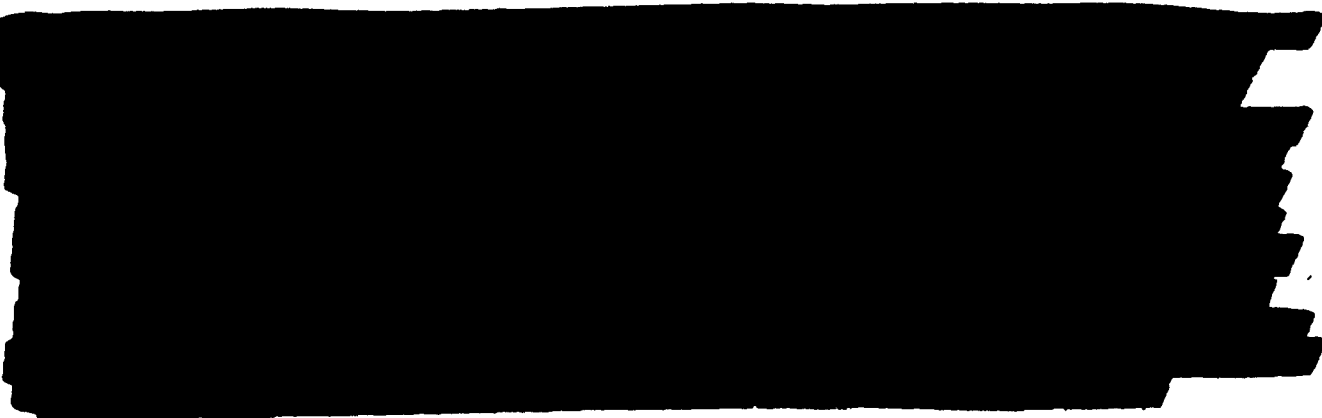
BARTELS believed that he last saw CHAMBERS about the summer of 1936. BARTELS said he knew CHAMBERS only as "BOB" and had never known any last name for this individual. He said he never discussed this proposal made to him by CHAMBERS with anyone. He said he never did any work for the Communist Party openly or on behalf of the Communist underground and after his approach by CHAMBERS he was never approached by anyone for such work. He said that he was surprised at this and figured that since he had promised CHAMBERS he would work as a courier he had always half expected that someone would approach him in behalf of the Communist Party or the Communist underground to carry messages while he was at sea. However, no one had approached him in any way with any such request. BARTELS said he had never been an open or a secret member of the Communist Party. BARTELS said that he is presently not anti-Communist and not pro-Communist, that is, he does not think that Communism is all wrong nor does he think it is all right. In this regard, he advised that he reads the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper almost daily and also the "New York Times", which he termed very conservative. He said that by reading both newspapers, he could formulate his own opinion of what the news really is.

BARTELS was shown photographs of ALGER HISS, PRISCILLA HISS, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, MAX BEDACHT, and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, but was unable to identify any of these photographs.



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As far as Mrs. PERKINS could observe, during the first portion of her association with LIEBER and up through the summer of 1934, LIEBER'S activities were strictly legitimate. She recalled that CHAMBERS was a friend of LIEBER and was in and out of the office a good deal of the time. During the summer of 1934, according to Mrs. PERKINS, LIEBER became interested in organizing a syndicate, the name of which she could not recall. It was, however, a high sounding patriotic name.

In connection with the organization of this syndicate, LIEBER and a man by the name of CHASE, first name not known to Mrs. PERKINS, contacted her while she was recuperating from an illness and asked her to meet them in her New York apartment. This, Mrs. PERKINS believed, was in October or November of 1934. At that time, LIEBER asked her to give up her New York apartment and with her mother to take up residence somewhere else. When asked for the reason, LIEBER stated there would be certain personages in connection with the syndicate who would come to the house from time to time. Inasmuch as the whole deal sounded suspicious, she did not want to get mixed up in it. Mrs. PERKINS stated she refused, although she could furnish no specific information for getting the definite impression that this syndicate was some sort of Left Wing underground activity. She did not believe that it ever got going, and she did not know any further details relative to its purpose, its activities or the individuals involved. In connection with the identity of CHASE, Mrs. PERKINS stated she did not know where he lived or what his business connections were. She recalled only that he was about 50 years of age in 1934, and had an egg-shaped, nearly bald head.

Sometime during the summer of 1934, Mrs. PERKINS recalled LIEBER said to her one morning that she was to have lunch with CHAMBERS. At this

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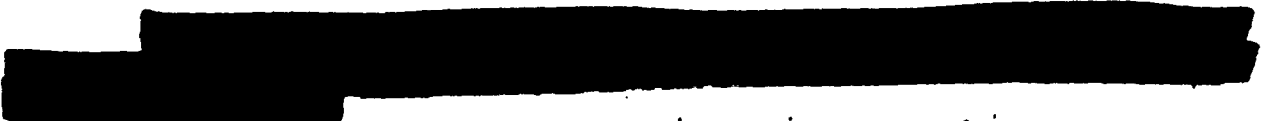
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luncheon and just prior to its conclusion, CHAMBERS told her that MAX, meaning MAXIM LIEBER, wanted him to ask her if she would join the Communist Party. Mrs. PERKINS stated she refused and pointed out that she could not go along with the theory of violence, which is a part of their doctrine. CHAMBERS was very nice about the whole affair, Mrs. PERKINS said, and suggested that she think about it some more and read more literature on the subject. Following her refusal, CHAMBERS indicated that it was all right and said, "I only asked you because MAX wanted me to."

Regarding LIEBER'S connection with the Party, Mrs. PERKINS expressed the opinion that he probably did not become a member until the summer of 1934, although he had Left Wing tendencies before that time. In connection with this statement, she explained that on one occasion during their association, LIEBER, referring to various people who were coming into the office, remarked, "Any Left Winger, or Communist, who is any good is more or less underground only the dumb rank and file go around raising and clenching their fists and marching on picket lines." To her knowledge, LIEBER was never involved in any espionage activities nor was CHAMBERS that she knew of. Mrs. PERKINS explained that her breaking off of the association with LIEBER was due to her prolonged illness during the summer and fall of 1934, and the further fact that LIEBER was apparently concerning himself in the organization of the above mentioned syndicate which caused her to feel somewhat alarmed at his activities, particularly as she got the feeling that she was expected to go along with them.

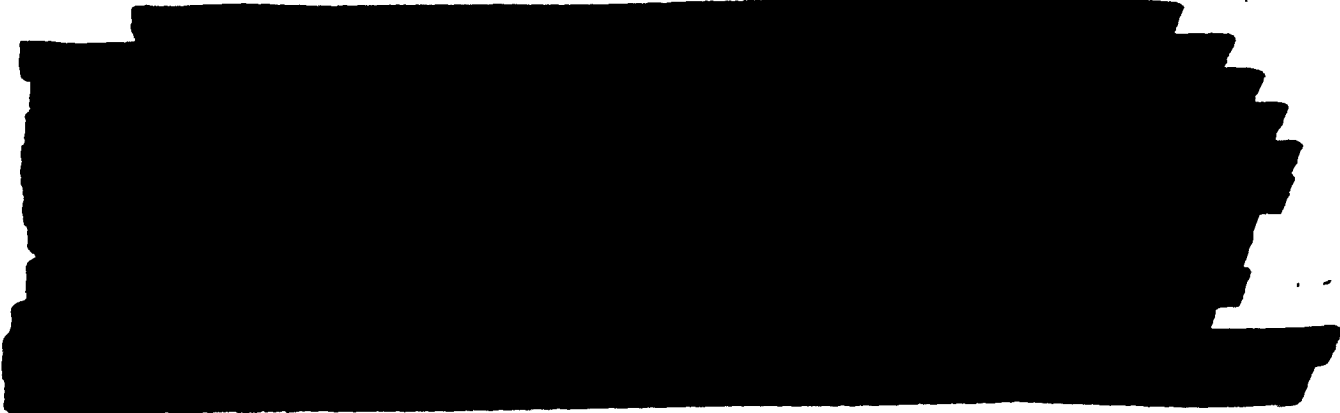
On August 17, 1949, Mrs. PERKINS was again interviewed at which time a photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was exhibited to her. She identified this photograph taken in 1936 as probably the individual she knew as Mr. CHASE. She was, however, unable to identify a photograph of SHERMAN taken in 1944. Referring again to her association with CHAMBERS, she said she knew him from 1934 to 1937. She stated she saw him on several occasions during this time. She also described SHERMAN as a person who, although not too smart, liked to express himself in big words.



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With regard to the cottage mentioned above, which CHAMBERS stated was rented by LIEBER from a Mr. BOUCHOT, the following information was furnished by JOSEPH R. BOUCOT, 143 West Coulter Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to agents of the Philadelphia office. He recalled renting a cottage in Smithtown, Pennsylvania, to MAXIM LIEBER and DAVID BREEN, who were supposed to be literary agents from New York City. He was unable to establish a definite date that the cottage was rented to LIEBER and BREEN, inasmuch as all of the records had been destroyed and the property at that time was owned by an uncle. The only thing he could recall was that the rental of the cottage should cover a period of about two months during July and August. He advised that the cottage next to the one occupied by LIEBER and BREEN had been occupied by his sister, Mrs. NORMA BROWN and her son, PAUL.

Subsequently, BOUCOT was reinterviewed with regard to this cottage at Smithtown, Pennsylvania and he recalled that there were two women in the cottage and that one of these women could have been a visitor although he assumed that one was the wife of MAXIM LIEBER. BOUCOT was shown a photograph of Mrs. ALGER HISS taken during the middle 1930's and he advised that he did not believe that this was a woman who occupied the cottage in 1935.

With regard to the "Stone House" which CHAMBERS stated he had occupied at New Hope, Pennsylvania, THOMAS MARSHALL, who owns and operates a large farm approximately three and one half miles south of New Hope, Pennsylvania, furnished information that the house, a stone tenant house located at his farm, had been rented to one DAVID BREEN on June 15, 1936, through a New Hope Real Estate agent, WATSON ROBERTS. MARSHALL produced a check book

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which contained this information. According to the notations in this check book, MARSHALL further determined that CHAMBERS vacated the house in approximately April, 1937. He identified a 1934 photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being identical with DAVID BREEN. MARSHALL was subsequently reinterviewed at a later date, at which time he furnished a 3 x 5 card which he said he had located in a card index file maintained in his home and which file he had in use for some time. The card bore the notation "BREEN - DAVID, 545 5th Avenue". Mr. MARSHALL said he was quite sure he had not been given a forwarding address by the BREENS when they left his farm and he felt, therefore, that this card was most likely the address given him by DAVID BREEN at the time the BREENS first came to look at the house, which they subsequently occupied on his farm. (It will be noted that LIEBER'S office was at 545 5th Avenue at that time)

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FREY HERBST, 47 South Fullerton Avenue, Mount Clair, New Jersey, formerly Mrs. JOHN HERMAN, advised she had met an individual in Washington, identified to her by her husband, HERRMANN, as "CARL" whom she later learned through photographs in "Time" magazine to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She identified a photograph of CHAMBERS taken in 1931 as the individual known to her as CARL and whom she believed HERRMANN had met through HAROLD WARE. With reference to CHAMBERS, Mrs. HERBST recalled reading an article written by him in about 1932 which struck her as having been written by an author of excellent potentialities. She said she was so impressed with this article that on one occasion she inquired of MAXIM LIEBER as to what had happened to CHAMBERS and was informed that he did not know.

[REDACTED]

GRACE LUMPKIN, 61 Gramercy Park, New York City, was interviewed in March, 1949, by agents of this office. She related, at considerable length, information concerning her own former association with the Communist Party, her friendship with CHAMBERS and his wife, both before and after their marriage and her extensive knowledge of CHAMBERS' activity in the Communist underground and Russian espionage system. She stated that she

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was of the belief that MAXIM LIEBER should know about CHAMBERS' espionage activities because CHAMBERS had lived with LIEBER during the period. She also stated that apparently LIEBER was active in the espionage activity because CHAMBERS, on one occasion, had said that LIEBER was "getting in deep" and was frightened. Miss LUMPKIN thought that LIEBER was a "front man" for espionage agents. She considered him a weak individual, who, if questioned thoroughly about his activities, might be stubborn about making an admission, but eventually, if pressed for this information, she thought he would break down and admit his part in CHAMBERS' activities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

GREGORY also advised he had known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS when the latter was with the "New Masses". He could not recall ever seeing CHAMBERS in the company of MAXIM LIEBER and did not know of the acquaintanceship between LIEBER and CHAMBERS.

It will be noted in the information set out above that one of the persons with whom LIEBER had in the past maintained an affiliated bank account at the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, was ALBERT HALPER. In view of this information, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed concerning any knowledge he might have of ALBERT HALPER. He stated that he had met HALPER many years ago, but he was unable to recall the circumstances of the meeting. He was of the belief, however, that this meeting took place while he, CHAMBERS, was connected with the "New Masses". He advised that HALPER was a pro-Communist writer but said he had no knowledge that HALPER was ever a Communist Party member.

CHAMBERS recalled MAXIM LIEBER was ALBERT HALPER'S literary agent and recalled that HALPER wrote the book entitled "Union Square". He said he knew of no espionage activities on HALPER'S part nor did he know of any connection that HALPER may have had with American Feature Writers Syndicate or the espionage activities of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in Japan. CHAMBERS was of the opinion that HALPER was too timid an individual to ever engage in any espionage activities, even if he had Communist sympathies.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

ALBERT HALPER recalled meeting WHITTAKER CHAMBERS many years ago on one or two occasions when CHAMBERS was with "New Masses". He had no knowledge of any acquaintanceship between LIEBER and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He also denied that he had ever heard of "American Feature Writers Syndicate" or that he ever had any connection with any such organization. He stated that while he was in Europe, his only dealings with LIEBER were in connection with "The Foundry", the book which he, HALPER, had written. LIEBER had never asked him to communicate with anyone abroad and never asked him in this country to do anything which was not consistent with their business dealings, ie, in connection with HALPER'S writings and LIEBER'S acting as his literary agent. During this interview on two occasions, HALPER volunteered the information that he had never been a Communist. HALPER also advised that he would endeavor to obtain further information regarding the affiliated bank account which LIEBER allegedly maintained at the Chemical Bank and Trust Company under his name.

Dr. EDWARD E. LEWIS, 1778 Hobart Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., professor at Howard University for the past 20 years, was interviewed by an agent of the Washington Field Office, at which time he advised he had known WHITTAKER CHAMBERS while both were students at Columbia University, and that they had become close friends. However, he stated they drifted apart and LEWIS did not see CHAMBERS from 1929 to 1937 when they met accidentally in the fall of 1937. A short time after that, he again met CHAMBERS at which time CHAMBERS told him of his contemplated break with the Communist Party.

Dr. LEWIS stated that in 1937, he, LEWIS, had written an article or two of a popular nature which he tried to sell. On the occasion of his meeting CHAMBERS in the fall of 1937, he told CHAMBERS about these articles and CHAMBERS suggested a man in New York who was a literary agent by the name of MAXIM LIEBER. CHAMBERS told LEWIS to write to LIEBER and mention that so and so sends his best regards. LEWIS stated CHAMBERS gave him some name to use in this regard, but he could not recall what the name was. CHAMBERS further gave him the impression that CHAMBERS and LIEBER were very intimate friends. LEWIS stated he corresponded with LIEBER and made a trip to New York to see him. He advised that he had since looked through his files for his own copy of the initial correspondence with

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LIEBER, but could not find same. He did find a letter on the letterhead of MAXIM LIEBER, author's representative, 545 5th Avenue, New York City, Murray Hill 2-3135 - 3136. The letter was dated July 13, 1938 and was signed by MAXIM LIEBER. This letter dealt with an article by LEWIS entitled "Monetary Therapy; The Perennial Cure All", and express doubt that it could be sold.

Following the initial letter to LIEBER, LEWIS stated that in the winter of 1938, he went to New York and saw LIEBER and the first thing that LIEBER said to him was "that was an awfully funny letter you wrote me". LEWIS stated that he told LIEBER on this occasion that CHAMBERS told him to use another name, but LEWIS stated there was no doubt that LIEBER knew the name that he, LEWIS, was referring to in the letter as they referred to CHAMBERS by name in the conversations had in LIEBER'S office. LEWIS stated that he subsequently received the letter from LIEBER, which is referred to above and which is dated July 13, 1938.

The records of the Park School, 3026 Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, reflect that ESTHER CHAMBERS worked during the fall of 1937 at the school as a teacher which employment helped to pay the tuition at the school of the CHAMBERS' child, ELLEN CHAMBERS. A letter dated October 4, 1937, which is found in the files of the school was written by ESTHER CHAMBERS, and points out that CHAMBERS was formerly employed by MAXIM LIEBER, a literary agent in New York and had formerly been employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, and was then working for the National Research Bureau in Washington, D.C., as a writer.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MAXIM LIEBER was interviewed on February 1, 1949 at his office, 489 5th Avenue, New York City, by agents of the New York office. As soon as the name CHAMBERS was mentioned, LIEBER stated he felt he should consult his attorney since the HISS-CHAMBERS case was so highly publicized. He stated that he would listen to some questions and answer those he felt he should and in this way he would be able to understand just what was wanted of him and could properly consult with his attorney.

LIEBER advised he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and as DAVID BREEN. He stated he was also advised by CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS had used the name LLOYD CANTWELL. He did not know under what circumstances CHAMBERS had used this name. He claimed that he did not know of any other aliases of CHAMBERS. He stated that he first met CHAMBERS sometime between 1930 and 1935 when CHAMBERS was the editor of "New Masses" and he, LIEBER,

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was a literary agent. He recalled renting a cottage with CHAMBERS, who was using the name DAVID BREEN at that time, in either late 1935 or 1936. The cottage was just below Frenchtown.

He also recalled purchasing a farm in Ferndale in 1935 or 1936 which CHAMBERS visited frequently, and recalled CHAMBERS' wife staying at his place a short time. He also recalled CHAMBERS renting a cottage in Pineville near New Hope, Pennsylvania. He recalled that from around the summer of 1935 or 1936 until the end of 1937, CHAMBERS spent a good deal of time with him in his apartment in New York City, possibly one day out of every two weeks. During this period of association, he did not recall ever meeting anyone through BREEN. He could not recall any visitors at the summer camps. He stated that he did not recognize the photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, and that he was certain that he did not know them. The only person he recalled having seen at the camp was a colored girl who was brought there by CHAMBERS to help Mrs. CHAMBERS. This was at Pineville (the "Stone House"). He stated he may or may not have been the one to rent the cottage below Princeton.

LIEBER stated that he felt CHAMBERS used him to suit his, CHAMBERS, convenience and it is possible CHAMBERS may have had him rent the cottage since he was using his own name and CHAMBERS was using an alias. He could not recall whether he had ever agreed to hold himself out as CHAMBERS' employer. He felt that CHAMBERS did make allegations to this effect. He stated that HISS' lawyers had talked to him, told him that they had found a letter in a school in Baltimore written by Mrs. CHAMBERS which stated that CHAMBERS was employed by LIEBER. He stated that he was not CHAMBERS' literary agent at any time.

In regard to the conference with HISS' attorneys, LIEBER did not intend to mention this since earlier in the interview, he had been asked whether he had been questioned by anyone else concerning the HISS-CHAMBERS case. He stated that he had not been.

LIEBER stated that during the period 1935 to 1937 when CHAMBERS frequently stayed at his apartment, he knew that CHAMBERS lived in Baltimore. He also knew that CHAMBERS' mother lived in Long Island and had some civil service job. When asked whether or not he had ever visited CHAMBERS in Baltimore, He stated he would not answer this question until he consulted his attorney.

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When asked whether or not he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in Soviet or some subversive activity on behalf of the Soviets or the Comintern, LIEBER stated that he did not know. When asked whether or not he suspected that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was engaged in Soviet or subversive activity on behalf of the Soviets, or the Comintern, he stated he would not answer this question until he consulted his Counsel. When asked whether or not he had ever been approached by CHAMBERS to do any work for the Soviets or the Comintern, he stated that he had not been. He was asked if he had ever been approached by anyone to work for the Soviets or the Comintern and he stated that he did not wish to answer this question until he consulted his attorney. LIEBER denied that he had been a member of the John Reed Club. When asked whether or not he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, he stated that he would not answer this question until he consulted his attorney.

He stated that he did not know that CHAMBERS was a Communist, however, he believed that CHAMBERS was a sympathizer of the Communists. When asked whether or not he had ever seen any photographic material or other material in his apartment which might have been used by CHAMBERS in connection with espionage work, he denied that he had ever seen any such thing. He added, however, that such things may have been there when he was not there.

When asked if he was familiar with the American Features Syndicate, LIEBER stated that the name was familiar but he would not discuss it until he had consulted his attorney. LIEBER was shown photographs of ALGER HISS and PRISCILLA HISS and he stated that he was almost certain that he had never met either of them. In addition to these photographs, he was shown photographs of Dr. PHILLIP ROSENBLIETT and claimed that he did not know this individual either by name or by photograph. (This individual has been identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, both of whom have admitted Soviet espionage activity, as having been a Soviet espionage agent.)

LIEBER was also shown photographs of ALEXANDER SEEVERS, wa. J. PETERS; JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, wa. CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. He stated that he wished to consult his attorney before discussing these photographs. LIEBER stated after being furnished a description of Colonel BORIS BYKOV, wa. PETER, (who has been identified by CHAMBERS as having been his principal during one period of his career as a Communist agent) that this individual was unknown to him and he never met him through CHAMBERS or heard him mentioned by CHAMBERS.



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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] VLADIMIR WOLF

POESNER may be the individual referred to by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS whom he
though may have been the man named KATZ that LIEBER told him about in 1938.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd.)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Another contact of the subject and for whom he acted as literary agent was OTTO KATZ, whose pen name was ANDRE SIMONE. In this connection, it is pointed out that in one of his contacts with LIEBER following his defection from the Communist Party, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was told by LIEBER that he had seen KATZ and CHAMBERS was unable to understand who he meant. The possibility is suggested that OTTO KATZ mentioned here may be identical to the individual referred to by LIEBER.

[REDACTED]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd.)

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-24, of known reliability, advised that MAXIM LIEBER was literary agent for ANNE WHITE, wife of the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who has been identified by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as having engaged in Soviet espionage while occupying high positions in the United States Government.

[REDACTED]

The interviews with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS set out herein were conducted by SAs THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS V. PLANT of the New York office.

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Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS was interviewed by SAS THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT of the New York office and SAS FRANK JOHNSTON and DANIEL CALLAHAN of the Baltimore office.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

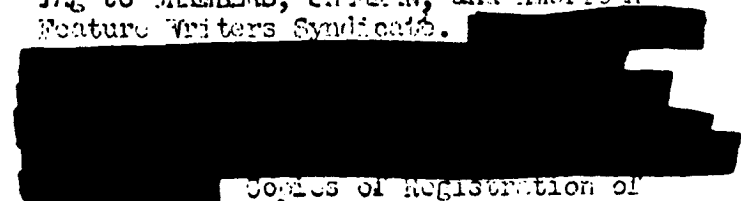
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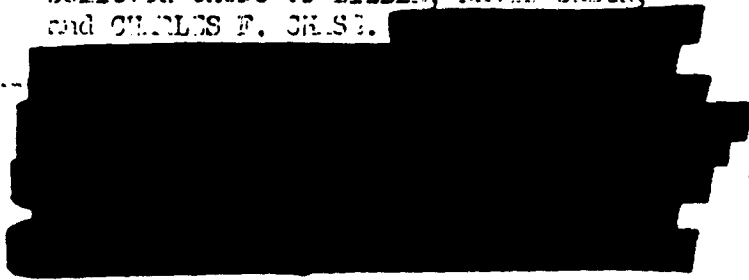
REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE II/22/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/25;6/6,29,30; 7/5,10,14,17,21; 10/17;11/1,3,6, 7,8,9,10/50	REPORT MADE BY LESTER O. GALLANT
TITLE MR. LIEBERMAN, was: Maxine Lieber, Max Lieber, "Paul"		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information set out summarizing subject's testimony before House Committee on Un-American Activities. LIEBER declined to answer on grounds of self-incrimination questions pertaining to CHAMBERS, SHERMAN, and American Feature Writers Syndicate.



Copies of registration of Trade Name for American Feature Writers obtained and found to contain signatures believed those of LIEBER, DAVID BRUSH, and CHARLES F. CRIST.



Handwritten notes:
COPIES OF REGISTRATION OF TRADE NAME FOR AMERICAN FEATURE WRITERS OBTAINED AND FOUND TO CONTAIN SIGNATURES BELIEVED THOSE OF LIEBER, DAVID BRUSH, AND CHARLES F. CRIST.
ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

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On June 13, 1950, MAXIM LIEBER testified before a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, in Washington, D. C. He was represented by MILTON H. FRIEDMAN, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In describing his activities as a literary agent, he stated that he represented authors as an intermediary between the author and the publishers in selling literary articles on a commission basis.

Following LIEBER'S statements of the above background information, he was asked the following questions by FRANK S. TAVENNER, Counsel on the House Committee Staff:

"Then, as I understand, the only instances in which you have been an employee of a writers' syndicate or publishing house were those you mentioned prior to 1930".

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- 2 - Washington Field
- 3 - New York

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Mr. LIEBER: "That is true. Prior to 1930, I worked for Brentanos; and also worked for a brief period before that for a small publishing house, but to be honest with you, I can't even remember its name."

Mr. TAVENNER: "Does that mean that since 1930 you have not been an officer of any publishing house or writers' syndicate or organization?"

Mr. LIEBER: "I would decline to answer that on the grounds of self-incrimination".

TAVENNER then asked LIEBER if he had been an officer of American Feature Syndicate or American Feature Writers Syndicate. LIEBER declined to answer this question on the grounds that it would tend to incriminate him.



TAVENNER then asked, "Will you tell the committee how the American Feature Writers Syndicate was formed and the purpose of that organization, if you know?"

LIEBER declined to answer this question on the grounds of self-incrimination.

TAVENNER then said he had some difficulty in understanding how LIEBER'S description to the committee of the manner in which the syndicate was formed could tend to incriminate him, and that he, TAVENNER, thought that was an obligation on LIEBER'S part to at least give some information to the committee which would indicate that there was a possibility of his answer tending to incriminate him.

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LIEBER, after conferring with his counsel, stated he would adhere to his answer by advice of counsel.

He was then asked, "Do you know the name of any officer or director of the American Feature Writers Syndicate?"

He replied that he was obliged to decline to answer that question on the same grounds.

TAVENNER then asked LIEBER the following questions:

"Did the American Feature Writers Syndicate maintain a bank account in the Chemical Bank of New York City?"

"Did you have any connection yourself with the bank account of that organization, either as an agent or as an employee or as an officer of the American Feature Writers Syndicate?"

"Did the American Feature Writers Syndicate maintain an office and representative in Japan?"

"Do you know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS?"

"Did you know him by the name of LLOYD CANTWELL?"

"Did you know an individual by the name of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN?"

"When did you last see JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN?"

"Did you know JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN under the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE?"

"Did you, together with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, take part in the organization of the American Feature Writers Syndicate?"

"Was JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN sent to Japan as a representative of the American Feature Writers Syndicate?"

"Mr. LIEBER, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has testified before this committee and before the United States District Court for the Southern

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"District of New York that you and he set up, together with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, the American Feature Writers Syndicate, and that the syndicates' account in the Chemical Bank of New York City contained both his name and your name on its account. Do you deny this testimony?"

"Did the American Feature Writers Syndicate register with the Board of Trade in New York City?"

"Did you, along with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS using the name of LLOYD CANTWELL, and JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, using the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, file a Registration of Trade for the American Feature Writers Syndicate?"

"Mr. LIEBER, on March 7, 1935, CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE executed an application for registration in Tokyo, Japan, on which he gave his legal residence in the United States as 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and your name at the same address as a person who should be contacted in the event of death or accident to CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. Do you in view of this evidence, deny knowledge of or acquaintanceship with CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, either under the assumed name or his actual name of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN?"

To each of the above questions, LIEBER replied that he declined to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination.

He was then questioned as to the location of his office in New York City and replied that he had had offices at 55 West 42nd Street; 545 Fifth Avenue, and more recently at 489 Fifth Avenue.

In response to a question as to the length of time he had maintained his office at 545 Fifth Avenue, LIEBER replied that this was from about 1931 or 1932 to 1944 or 1945.

He was then asked the following questions by Mr. TAVENNER:

"During 1935, did the American Feature Writers Syndicate also send to Japan as one of its representatives HIDEO NODA, a Japanese-American portrait painter?"

"In 1937, did you meet with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in your apartment in New York City, following SHERMAN'S return from Moscow?"

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"Did you know Colonel ~~BYKOV~~?

"Did you know ALEXANDER ~~STEVENS~~, with alias J. ~~PETERS~~?

"Did you ever use the name PAUL as an identifying name?

"Did you obtain credentials for JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN as a long-standing reporter and writer?

"Did you attend a luncheon with CHARLES ~~ANGOFF~~ and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, at which you discussed the matter of obtaining credentials for SHERMAN?"

LIEBER'S reply to the questions was in each instance that he declined to answer the questions on the grounds of self-incrimination.

He was then asked if he had owned or leased property in the State of Pennsylvania and LIEBER stated that he had owned a 103 acre farm in Ferndale, Bucks County, which he had purchased from one JOHN or JOSEPH STRAND in 1935 or 1936; he was not clear which. He stated he sold the farm because of inaccessibility during the war in 1944 or 1945.

However, when Mr. TAVENNER asked him if he at any time owned or leased any other property in Pennsylvania, LIEBER declined to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination.

Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER then asked LIEBER why it would be self-incriminating to answer the question as to whether or not he ever owned any other real estate?

After conferring with his counsel, LIEBER responded, "Mr. WALTER, I was subpoenaed before the Grand Jury of New York City as the committee is probably fully aware, and I had occasion to testify at the Grand Jury hearings on two occasions. Subsequent to that, there were two trials in New York City, as is also known to the committee, and certain things have occurred. I feel I am not being capricious, because certainly by the constitutional grounds on which I claim a certain privilege are valid under the circumstances, because certain hazards are clear, are manifest."

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TAVENNER then asked if LIEBER still declined to answer the question, to which LIEBER replied, "Yes, I certainly do."

TAVENNER then continued the interrogation as follows:

"Was WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ever a guest at the farm which you described as having owned?

"Was he ever a guest at any other property that you owned or leased in the State of Pennsylvania?

"Were you acquainted with ALGER HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA HISS?

"Was either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, or both of them, guests at your farm in Pennsylvania, or at any other property owned by you or leased by you in the State of Pennsylvania or any other place?

"Did you know ALGER HISS to be a member of the Communist Party?

[REDACTED]

To all of these questions, LIEBER declined to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

TAVENNER then asked the following questions, which LIEBER declined to answer on the grounds of self incrimination:

"Did you know an individual by the name of DAVID BREEN?"

"Did you know whether WHITTAKER CHAMBERS used the name of DAVID BREEN on any occasion?"

"I hand you a photostatic copy of a passport application in the name of DAVID BREEN --- DAVID BREEN, according to the testimony of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, being an alias used by him --- in which he gives the address of the person to whom the passport should be mailed as DAVID BREEN, in care of M. LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City ---. Will you examine the photostatic copy and state whether or not that passport was received by you at your address, or by any other person at that address?"

see to it

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

At no time, to the best of her recollection, did LIEBER mention to her any associations on his part with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or individuals involved in the activities of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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LEADS (Cont'd.)

[REDACTED]

It is desired that all information concerning such co-signers be obtained in efforts to obtain information as to the identity of the woman who was apparently LIEBER'S second wife and whom, according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, LIEBER is said to have married in 1936.

[REDACTED]

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File No: See References

Re: Chambers

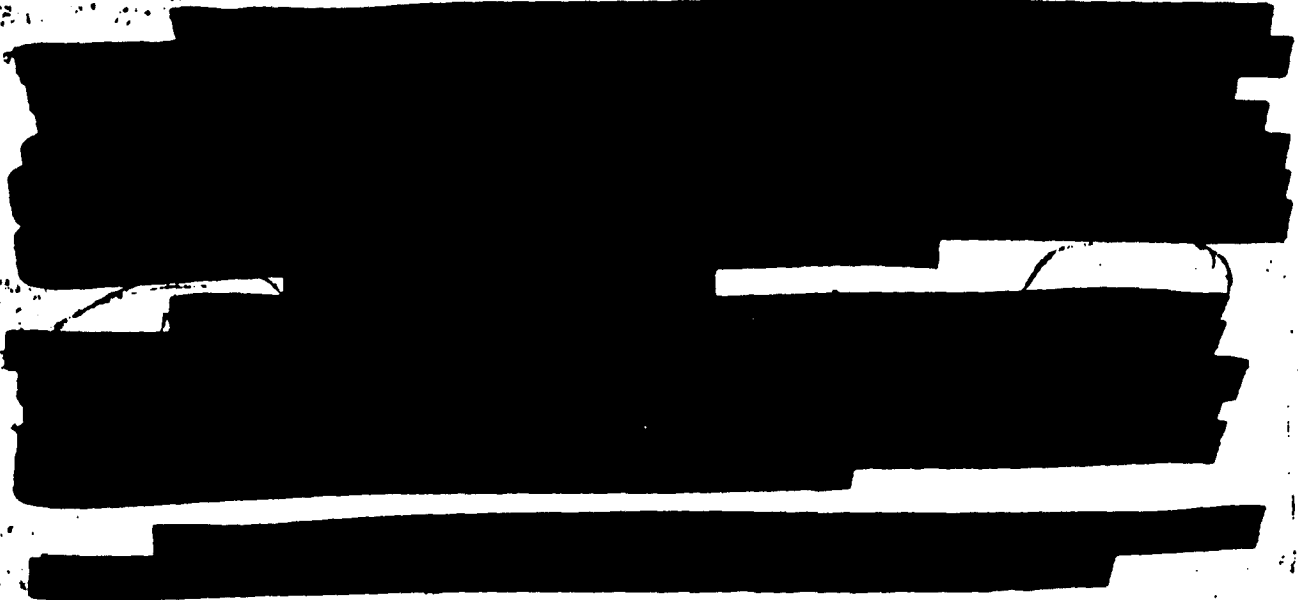
Date: Nov 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 100-122084- 88	3/11/49	Letter to Philadelphia wkend.	44	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 45)
✓ 100-124002- 501	11/7/51	Letter to A.A.G. INSINCERY w/enc1	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
65-59091- 34	6/21/50	Los Angeles Report	9	1	N.P.
✓ 65-59091- 39	7/26/50	WFO Letter w/encs	-	1	Encls. not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
✓ 65-59091- 83	5/26/51	New York Letter	2	1	N.P.
✓ 65-59091- 84	5/26/51	New York Report	15	3	N.P.
✓ 65-59091- 88	12/4/51	Baltimore Report	3	3	
✓ 65-59091- 89	11/20/51	New York Report	65	26	N.P. (b)(7)(D) (b)(3)
✓ 100-236194- 101	8/23/45	New York Report	7	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 59)
✓ 100-149164- 56	2/6/51	New York Report	10	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 46)
✓ 100-258431- 26	11/3/50	New York Report	20	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 58)
✓ 100-236194- 143	6/15/49	New York Report	24	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 51)

199 35

6/21/50

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On June 12, 1950, three "passport" photographs of the subject, taken in 1925, 1935, and 1943, were exhibited by SA HAROLD F. DODGE to WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, Long Beach, California, who stated that he could not definitely identify them as photographs of the individual known to him as PAUL, to whom he delivered the money belt in New York in 1935. CRANE stated that the photograph taken in 1935 looked vaguely familiar but he could not say that it was PAUL. CRANE further advised that he recalled PAUL as a short, stocky individual and that he had no recollection of dark-rimmed glasses or a mustache. CRANE recalled that PAUL and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS seemed to be well acquainted. He also recalled that PAUL was smoking a pipe at the time of their contact. He could furnish no additional details concerning the place where his meeting with PAUL and CHAMBERS took place.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

65-59091-34

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 26, 1950.

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC
WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: MAX LIEBERMAN was
ESPIONAGE-R
(BuFile 65-59091)

Rebulet dated June 30, last.

In accordance with instructions contained in rebulet, there are being enclosed herewith two copies of the transcript of the testimony of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on December 28, 1948, at Westminster, Maryland, before the Subcommittee on Espionage of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

There is also enclosed for the Bureau two copies of testimony of MAXIM LIEBER before the HCUA on June 13, 1950.

These transcripts were obtained in confidence from MR. L.J. RUSSELL, Chief Investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

RIN:DLS
100-21472
Enclosures

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

*Letter to NY
8-14-50 encl. 1
cc Lieberman's
transcript before
HCUA ASB*

RECORDED - 98
INDEXED - 48

65-59091-39

34

ASB

23

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

21801

DATE: May 26 , 1951

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: MAX LIEBERMAN, was,
ESPIONAGE - R,
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

G. I. R. - 3

Ad 1

[REDACTED]

It is believed that this investigation has to date rather clearly established the following:

1. That LIEBER was involved with JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN in the establishment of American Feature Writers Syndicate, and in making financial arrangements, etc., for this firm.

2. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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RECORDED - 48

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EX-120
MAY 31 1951

65-59091-83
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

5/26/51

NY 65-15259

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised he believed LIEBER'S second wife had been employed at the Subject's office as a secretary).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

65-59091-84

5/26/51

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REMBAO said he had no recollection of having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the company of the Subject, although he is aware that LIEBER was questioned before the Grand Jury in New York City, and the House Committee on Un-American Activities with regard to his association with CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

65-59091-84

5/26/51

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Will conduct appropriate investigation in an effort to locate and interview SALLY TANNENBAUM, believed to have been his second wife. It is believed that SALLY may be able to furnish information pertinent to this investigation inasmuch as she is believed to have been an employee in LIEBER'S Office as well as married to him during the time LIEBER is said to have engaged in espionage activity with JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

65-59091-84

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE	DATE WHEN MADE 12-4-51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/30;12/3/51	REPORT MADE BY PATRICK D. PUTNAM RCK
TITLE MAX ^① LIEBERMAN, Was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE-R INTERNAL SECURITY ACT 1950	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*1cc - Dept
1-2-52 - [unclear]*

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Communist and Soviet espionage agent, advised November 30, 1951 that at time he and his wife were residing in "Stone House" in Pineville, Pennsylvania in 1936, they did not employ any girl of the Negro race. Mrs. CHAMBERS, however, advised that during the short period that they resided with subject on his farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania, MAXIM LIEBER employed a girl of the Negro race. Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS unable to furnish information re identity and location of this girl. Description of girl furnished by Mrs. CHAMBERS set forth. In retrospect, Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that name of subject's second wife definitely was SALLY TANNENBAUM.

1-6-1,2

C.I.R.-6

- RUC -

DETAILS:

On November 30, 1951 ^{M. [unclear]} JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Communist and Soviet espionage agent, and his wife, Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS, were interviewed on his farm near Westminster, Maryland by SA RICHARD G. PETERSON and

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (65-5909) 3 - New York (65-15259) 3 - Baltimore (65-1827)		65-5909-88	RECORDED - 103
COPIES DESTROYED 24 NOV 19 1967		DEC 7 1951	INDEXED - 103

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~~59 JAN 2 1952~~

12/4/51

PATRICK D. PUTNAM.

During interview, Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that at the time that they were residing at the "Stone House" in Pineville near New Hope, Pennsylvania in 1936, they did not employ any girl of the Negro race to assist in the housekeeping and cooking. Mrs. CHAMBERS advised, however, that she and her husband, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, resided with the subject on the subject's farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania for a period of time of less than one month, during which time MAXIM LIEBER employed a girl of the Negro race to assist in the housekeeping. According to Mrs. CHAMBERS, MAXIM LIEBER secured this girl from an employment agency in New York City. Mrs. CHAMBERS explained that the girl had had an argument with her husband, and that she wanted to get away from the city; and, therefore, accepted the job in the country offered her by MAXIM LIEBER.

Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS were unable to furnish the name of the above mentioned girl, and could furnish no information concerning the current whereabouts of this girl.

Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS furnished the following description of the above mentioned girl:

Race:	Negro
Age:	35 to 40 years (1936)
Height:	5'7" to 5'8"
Weight:	175 pounds
Complexion:	Light skin
Build:	Heavy

Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS, in recalling their contacts with subject, recalled that the name of subject's second wife definitely was SALLY TANNENBAUM. In connection with SALLY TANNENBAUM, Mrs. CHAMBERS advised that SALLY TANNENBAUM's folks were of the Orthodox Jewish religion, and that they were extremely opposed to the marriage between SALLY TANNENBAUM and the subject. Mr. and Mrs. CHAMBERS advised they could furnish no information as to the present whereabouts of SALLY TANNENBAUM.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

BA 65-1827

12/4/51

ADMINISTRATIVE

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN L. FAGAN dated November 20, 1951 at New York instant caption.

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[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, advised an Agent of the Baltimore Office on December 5, 1950 that he recalled that LIEBER brought a wife to his farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania, about 1936. He advised that he knew the subject's former wife, IRMA, that he knew his present wife, MINNA, and he believed, but was not certain, that the woman LIEBER brought to Ferndale was named NORA.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised in 1949 that during the summer of 1935 he had had a cottage at Smithtown, Pennsylvania, and that MAXIM-LIEBER probably spent most weekends there. CHAMBERS also stated that he was living with his mother in

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Lynbrook, Long Island about the spring of 1936 and that while there he was invited to live on a farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania, owned by MAXIM LIEBER. He stated he moved his family to this farm and lived there until LIEBER remarried.

CHAMBERS also advised that he had, early in 1935, occasion to visit the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER, which was then located on either 52nd or 53rd Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York City.

[REDACTED]

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II. CONNECTION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

A. Information from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by Agents in the New York Office during January, February, March and April 1949, during which time he furnished the following information regarding the subject, MAXIM LIEBER.

CHAMBERS related that in 1931 or 1932 he went to work for "New Masses", and that almost simultaneously with this employment he joined the John Reed Club, "which under the appearance of a general leftist or liberal organization was actually dominated by the Communist Party." Among the members of the John Reed Club mentioned by CHAMBERS was MAXIM LIEBER, listed by him as a Communist Party member.

The Communist Party has been declared by the Attorney General to be a subversive organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" for January 25, 1948 announced that the magazine "Masses and Mainstream" was to be a new monthly cultural magazine formed by the merger of the publications "New Masses" and "Mainstream". An advertisement in the "Worker" for February 8, 1949 stated that "Masses and Mainstream" would "provide Marxist initiative and leadership on the cultural front;" would fight for "progressive ideas in literature, art, politics and science", etc.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, and the "Worker" is the Sunday edition.

CHAMBERS stated that he had been approached to go to London in connection with his espionage activity, and that it

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was suggested that he provide himself with a cover, such as a representative of a legitimate American firm. He stated that in pursuance of the possibility of going to London, he discussed the matter with J. PETERS, and that the latter took him to MAXIM LIEBER, whom he had previously known in the John Reed Club.

J. PETERS was the organization secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and chief of the Communist Party underground.

CHAMBERS continued as follows:

"MAXIM LIEBER was an open member of the Communist Party and a literary agent with offices at 545 Fifth Avenue. I explained the operation to LIEBER and how the apparatus was to be organized. Through conversation with him it was arranged that the apparatus would finance the opening of a branch in London for LIEBER'S firm. I was to be the head of the office as LIEBER'S representative, and would do a regular job of seeing authors and preparing manuscripts received from Britons for LIEBER. I might note that LIEBER already had contacts for his business in England."

CHAMBERS stated that he was introduced to JOHN SHERMAN, who stated that he was supposed to go to Tokyo, Japan and there set up a Soviet espionage apparatus. SHERMAN stated he needed a cover as representative of a legitimate American business, and that he also needed an assistant who would have to be an American born Japanese with connections in high Japanese circles.

CHAMBERS stated that there was no further action regarding his going to London as representative for MAXIM LIEBER, and that it was agreed that this cover should be used by SHERMAN in Tokyo. CHAMBERS advised that he introduced JOHN SHERMAN to MAXIM LIEBER and he continued as follows:

"It was SHERMAN'S idea that we should set up an organization to be known as the American Feature Writers Syndicate. The purpose of the organization would be to place correspondents around the world. These correspondents would

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYED BY (EMPL. CARD)

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYED BY (EMPL. CARD)

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"provide copy for the syndicate concerning developments abroad. JOHN SHERMAN was to be the Tokyo correspondent and would have an office there as the syndicate's representative. This syndicate was set up and financed by the apparatus in the person of JOHN SHERMAN, and it was ostensibly the business of MAXIM LIEBER. However, the only correspondent the syndicate ever had was JOHN SHERMAN. Stationery with the syndicate's name was printed and the name of the organization was placed on MAXIM LIEBER'S office door. I believe that a considerable sum of money, probably between \$5,000.00 and \$10,000.00, was banked in either LIEBER'S name, the name of the syndicate, or in my name, which for the purpose was LLOYD CANTWELL. I believe the money was deposited in the branch of the Chemical Bank located then at the corner of 45th Street and Madison Avenue, or in the vicinity of LIEBER'S office. The purpose of having these funds in my name would have been to finance LIEBER'S operations in New York City, and possibly for me to make remittances to SHERMAN in Tokyo. However, I have no recollection of ever having made such remittance to SHERMAN.

"In order for him to go to Japan, SHERMAN needed papers. To this end I went to J. PETERS, who was cognizant of this now set up. PETERS secured for SHERMAN a birth certificate in the name of CHARLES CHASE. This certificate enabled SHERMAN to secure a passport in that name and on this passport he subsequently traveled to Japan and back to the United States. I have been shown a photostatic copy of a passport application executed by one CHARLES E. CHASE, and dated September 24, 1934. The photograph attached to this application is of the individual I know as JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. I recall that I asked J. PETERS concerning the possibility of securing an American born Japanese to act as SHERMAN'S assistant. I do not remember whether or not PETERS gave me the name of any individual, but I finally heard of a young and talented Japanese painter by the name of HIDEO NODA. The latter I understood was related to a former Japanese Prime Minister, and was a member of the Communist Party in the United States."

CHAMBERS advised that SHERMAN was in Japan about eight months, and that toward the end of this period he was told that there had been some arrests in Tokyo. He inferred

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that JOHN SHERMAN was one of the individuals arrested. He stated he was instructed to close up the American Feature Writers Syndicate, and that he immediately destroyed all the stationery, closed out the bank account and took the name off LIEBER'S door.

He advised that he was subsequently told that the whole thing was an error and that there had not been any arrests. He stated that the American Feature Writers Syndicate was not revived, that SHERMAN was ordered back to the United States, and that SHERMAN had turned the job of closing up the Tokyo office over to one BARBARA WERTHEIM, who was not a Communist, and whom he believed was a correspondent in Tokyo.

CHAMBERS asserted that while SHERMAN was still in Japan, he, CHAMBERS, had taken a money belt containing an amount which he assumed to be not less than \$10,000.00 to San Francisco. He stated that on arrival in San Francisco, he stayed at the Golden Gate YMCA under the name of LLOYD CANTWELL. He was thereafter contacted by an individual identified to him by the name of "PETE". He has positively identified this individual from a photograph as WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE. He further related how he went with this individual to the home of one "VOLKOFF", where he gave the money belt to "PETE", to the best of his recollection.

CHAMBERS advised that he did not recall seeing PETE again until 1937, when PETE was using the pseudonym "KEITH". However, he stated he had been told that "KEITH" claimed he returned to New York City sometime in 1935 with the money belt which had originally been taken to San Francisco. CHAMBERS advised "KEITH" stated the money belt contained approximately \$2,000.00 and that he claimed to have returned the belt and the money to me and to one 'PAUL' in the latter's apartment, which he believed was in the Times Square area about one and one-half blocks east of Broadway."

CHAMBERS stated that in view of the information from "KEITH", he felt that "KEITH" did return to New York City in 1935 and possibly did return the money belt. He stated it was his belief that the original sum taken to San Francisco was at least \$10,000.00, that it was to be used in connection

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with the activities of SHERMAN in Tokyo, and that the \$2,000.00 returned by "KEITH" was what was left after "KEITH" or someone else had transmitted the main sum to SHERMAN.

CHAMBERS stated the "PAUL" described by "KEITH" is undoubtedly MAXIM LIEBER, and he advised he recalled giving LIEBER the pseudonym of "PAUL". He stated the description of "PAUL'S" apartment by "KEITH" coincided with that of MAXIM LIEBER, which was then located at 43 West 46th Street.

CHAMBERS stated that J. PETERS had obtained a birth certificate for him in the name of DAVID BREEN, that he, CHAMBERS, was told to go to England about the spring of 1935, and that he secured an American passport in the name of DAVID BREEN. He stated the passport, which was never used, was mailed to him at MAXIM LIEBER'S office in New York City.

He stated that after he received the passport, LIEBER accompanied him to the office of the British Consul General in New York City and certified that he, CHAMBERS, was the individual to represent him in London.

CHAMBERS continued, stating that he had also been instructed to organize a courier service, utilizing sailors on vessels going to England. He advised that he did find a courier, whose first name was "JERRY", who was the brother of one of MAXIM LIEBER'S secretaries, a girl whose first name was CHARLOTTE. He stated that he understood both CHARLOTTE and "JERRY" to be Communist Party members, and that it was MAXIM LIEBER who introduced him to "JERRY". He also asserted that MAXIM LIEBER was cognizant of this plan.

CHAMBERS advised that in the early part of 1937 he visited the apartment of MAXIM LIEBER, located on either 52nd or 53rd Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and that on his arrival he met JOHN SHERMAN. CHAMBERS related that his family had rented a cottage at Smithtown, Pennsylvania, during the summer of 1935, and that MAXIM LIEBER spent some and probably most weekends there.

He stated that in the spring of 1936 he moved to his mother's home in Lynbrook, Long Island, and that while there,

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he received an invitation to reside on a farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania, which was owned by MAXIM LIEBER. He stated he moved to this farm and lived there for a short time until LIEBER remarried.

He stated he subsequently rented "the stone house" located on the farm of TOM and MARY MARSHALL, located about two miles southwest of New Hope, Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERS stated that after he broke with the party (1938), he visited MAXIM LIEBER, who told him that after his disappearance (CHAMBERS had described how he went into hiding following his break with the apparatus), that BYKOV and J. PETERS suggested that he, LIEBER, go to Baltimore in an attempt to trace CHAMBERS' movements.

B. Information Substantiating Allegations by CHAMBERS

Mrs. ESTHER CHAMBERS was interviewed on February 10 and 11, 1949 by Agents of the Baltimore Office. She related that the CHAMBERS family found a cottage at Smithtown, Pennsylvania, and asserted that LIEBER had also moved into this cottage. She stated that PRISCILLA HISS, wife of ALGER HISS, stayed at the Smithtown cottage about ten days.

ALGER HISS was convicted of perjury in the United States District for the Southern District of New York on January 21, 1950.

Mrs. CHAMBERS recalled that PRISCILLA and LIEBER had numerous conversations, and she presumed that these conversations were intellectual in theme and probably from the Communist viewpoint, since both individuals were members of the Communist Party.

The records of the United States Department of State indicate that an individual filing an application for a United States passport in the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE was believed to be a Soviet agent who also used the name of JOHN SHERMAN. When registering at the American Embassy in Tokyo in March 1935, CHASE gave as his emergency address, MAXIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Investigation at the office of the County Clerk for New York County revealed that the American Feature Writers Syndicate was organized in 1934, and that an application for a trade name was filed on September 4th of that year. This application was made in the names of MAXIM LIEBER, 43 West 46th Street, CHARLES F. CHASE, 327 West 88th Street, and LLOYD CANTWELL, 43 West 46th Street.

[REDACTED]

No account in the name of LLOYD CANTWELL could be located.

[REDACTED]

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WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE advised that he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco about 1932. He stated he had met an individual named "DON", whom he identified from a photograph as JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. He stated that on one occasion he accompanied SHERMAN to New York, and was introduced by SHERMAN to one "BOB", whom he identified as JAY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS from a photograph.

CRANE remembered meeting CHAMBERS in San Francisco at a YMCA and that CHAMBERS was registered under the name of CANTWELL. According to CRANE, CHAMBERS delivered a money belt to him, which he later delivered to CHAMBERS in New York City. He stated he had not examined the contents of the money belt, but recalled it being counted out on his arrival in New York City by CHAMBERS and another man whom he knew only as "PAUL". He stated the name of the American Features Syndicate sounded familiar and asserted it to be the type of name that would have been used by the apparatus.

He stated it seemed to him that the name of CHARLES CHASE might have been the name used by SHERMAN, who would enter into the matter in some way. He stated the name of MAXIM LIEBER was not familiar to him, but that he could see some resemblance between a photograph of LIEBER and the individual known as "PAUL". He pointed out that he had only seen PAUL on one occasion, when he was under considerable pressure.

Mrs. BARBARA TUCHMAN, nee WORTHEIM, 329 Park Avenue, New York City, examined a photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and stated she knew him as CHARLES CHASE in Japan in 1935. She advised that her diary reflected she had met CHASE on February 16, 1935.

While reviewing her old letters, Mrs. TUCHMAN found a letter dated June 6, 1935, bearing the letterhead "American Feature Writers Syndicate, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York; MAXIM LIEBER, President and General Manager; CHARLES F. CHASE, Vice-President and Foreign Editor." She stated that

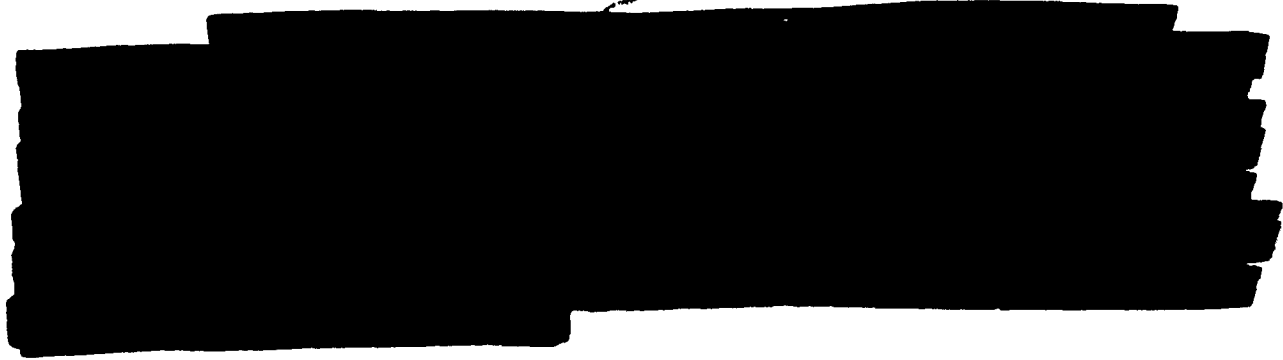
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this letter was sent to her by CHASE, and she presumed it was sent after he left Japan. In this letter CHASE (who signed himself as CARL CHASE), gave her instructions concerning the closing of the office, and stated he did not plan to return to Japan. In closing, he wrote, "Please write me as before, in care of MAX LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue".

On September 22, 1949 JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was interviewed at the Lovera Hotel, 705 West 63rd Street, Los Angeles, California, by agents of the San Diego and Los Angeles Offices. SHERMAN at that time stated he would willingly discuss his present life with anyone, that he would not discuss his past life or activities, nor would he make any statements or admissions that might incriminate him. He denied ever having heard the name CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, and refused to state whether or not he had ever received a passport under the name of CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE. He denied that he made a trip to Japan in 1934 or 1935, and denied that he ever heard of the American Feature Writers Syndicate. He did not recognize a photograph of MAXIM LIEBER, and said he did not recognize the name. He also denied having known LLOYD CANTWELL and CHAMBERS.



She recalled going to LIEBER'S cottage along the Delaware near Frenchtown, New Jersey, on weekends during the summer of 1935, and stated she met CHAMBERS, his wife, and baby there. She recalled that she met CHAMBERS as BREEN, and believed his first name was ROBERT, since LIEBER addressed him as "BOB".

She stated she knew that CHAMBERS planned a trip to England in 1935.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

She denied that she had ever approached her brother, JEROME BARTELS, to request of him that he meet MAXIM LIEBER or CHAMBERS for any purposes whatever that had to do with Communism.

JEROME BARTELS, 99 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed on November 4, 1949 at the New York Office. He stated he had been introduced to MAXIM LIEBER by his sister, CHARLOTTE. He advised that he had been a member of the Young Communist League from 1934 until about June or September 1935. He stated that about three weeks subsequent to his first meeting with LIEBER, he visited LIEBER'S office, and that LIEBER and a man named "BOB" asked him to go to dinner with them. He identified a photograph of CHAMBERS as the person he had met in LIEBER'S office under the name of "BOB".

BARTELS recalled that during the dinner CHAMBERS, in the presence of MAXIM LIEBER, indicated that he, BARTELS, might be useful if he obtained a job working at sea. He remembered that CHAMBERS mentioned in connection with this help that what he did would be for the benefit of the working class. BARTELS recalled that it was mentioned or implied by CHAMBERS during this conversation that this work would be in behalf of Communism. BARTELS stated he understood from CHAMBERS, either at the first or during subsequent meetings, that he was to act as a courier for CHAMBERS, and that his work as a courier would be in behalf of Communism.

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Mrs. ELIZABETH PERKINS, nee NOWELL, 2 Prospect Street, South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, was interviewed by an Agent of the Boston Office on July 11, 1949. She advised that she became associated with LIEBER as his assistant in October 1933, and that this association continued through December 1934. She recalled that CHAMBERS was a friend of LIEBER, and was in and out of the office a good deal of the time. She advised that LIEBER, during the summer of 1934, became interested in organizing a syndicate, the name of which she could not recall. She stated, however, that it was a high sounding patriotic name.

In connection with the organization of this syndicate, she stated that LIEBER and a man by the name of CHASE, first name unknown, asked her to meet them in her New York apartment. She stated that LIEBER then asked her to give up her apartment, as there would be certain personages in connection with the syndicate who would come to the house from time to time. She stated the whole deal sounded suspicious and that she refused.

On August 17, 1949 Mrs. PERKINS was again interviewed, at which time she stated a 1936 photograph of JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN was probably that of the individual she knew as Mr. CHASE. She was, however, unable to identify a photograph of SHERMAN taken in 1944.



Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, who owns a large farm about three and one-half miles south of New Hope, Pennsylvania, furnished information that a stone house on the farm had been occupied by one DAVID BREEN, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, from June 15, 1936 to approximately April 1937. He identified a 1934 photograph of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being identical with DAVID BREEN.

GRACE LUMPKIN, 61 Gramercy Park, New York City, was interviewed in March 1949 by Agents of this office. She related at considerable length information regarding her own

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former association with the Communist Party and her friendship with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his wife. She was of the belief that MAXIM LIEBER should know about CHAMBERS' espionage activities because CHAMBERS had lived with LIEBER during the period. She also stated that LIEBER apparently was active in the espionage activity, because CHAMBERS on one occasion had said that LIEBER was "getting in deep" and was frightened. Miss LUMPKIN thought that LIEBER was a "front" man for espionage agents.



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Dr. EDWARD E. LEWIS, 1778 Hobart Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Professor at Howard University for the past twenty years, was interviewed by an Agent of the Washington Field Office, and advised that he had attended Columbia University with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated he had not seen CHAMBERS during the period from 1929 to 1937. In 1937 Dr. LEWIS stated he met CHAMBERS and told him of various literary articles he was trying to sell. LEWIS stated CHAMBERS told him to write to MAXIM LIEBER and mention that "so and so" sends his regards. LEWIS did not recall the name CHAMBERS told him to use.

Following his letter to LIEBER, LEWIS stated that in the winter of 1938 he went to New York and saw LIEBER, and the first thing that LIEBER said to him was, "That was an awfully funny letter you wrote me." LEWIS stated that he told LIEBER on this occasion that CHAMBERS told him to use another name, but LEWIS stated there was no doubt that LIEBER knew the name that he, LEWIS, was referring to in the letter, as they referred to CHAMBERS by name in the conversations had in LIEBER'S office.

MAXIM LIEBER was interviewed on February 1, 1949 by Agents of the New York Office. As soon as the name CHAMBERS was mentioned, he stated he felt he should consult his attorney, since the HISS-CHAMBERS case was so highly publicized.

He advised he knew CHAMBERS as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and as DAVID BREEN, and stated he was advised by CHAMBERS that CHAMBERS had used the name LLOYD CANTWELL. He recalled renting a cottage with CHAMBERS just below Frenchtown in 1935 or 1936. He recalled CHAMBERS visiting his farm in Ferndale, and remembered that CHAMBERS had rented a cottage in Pineville, near New Hope, Pennsylvania. During this period of association, he did not recall meeting anyone through BREEN. He did not recognize photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS, and was certain he did not know them. He did recall having seen a colored girl at "the stone house", who was brought there by CHAMBERS to assist Mrs. CHAMBERS. He stated that during the period 1935 to 1937 CHAMBERS lived in Baltimore, but spent a good deal of time with him in his apartment in New York City.

He was asked whether he had ever visited CHAMBERS in

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Baltimore, and stated he would not answer until he consulted with an attorney. He was asked whether or not he knew CHAMBERS was engaged in work on behalf of the Soviets, and stated he did not know. When asked whether or not he suspected that CHAMBERS was so engaged, he stated he would not answer until he consulted counsel. He stated he had not been asked by CHAMBERS to do any work for the Soviets, but would not answer a question as to whether he had ever been approached by anyone to do similar work. He denied being a member of the John Reed Club, and stated he would not answer the question as to whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party until he consulted his attorney. He stated that the name American Features Syndicate was familiar, but he would not discuss it until he consulted his attorney.

He was shown photographs of J. PETERS, JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, and stated he wished to consult his attorney before discussing the photographs.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On June 13, 1950 MAXIM LIEBER testified before a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, in Washington, D.C. He refused to answer on grounds of self-incrimination questions pertaining to CHAMBERS, SHERMAN, J. PETERS, American Feature Writers Syndicate, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS and HIDEO NODA.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

III. STATEMENTS INDICATING ADVOCACY OF COMMUNISM

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that after his break with the Communist apparatus, he had visited MAXIM LIEBER at the latter's farm in Ferndale, Pennsylvania. He stated he was accompanied by MICHAEL INTRATOR'S younger brother, CHARLES, (the INTRATORS were people whom CHAMBERS had known since his college days at Columbia University). CHAMBERS stated he told LIEBER he was actively fighting the Communist Party and that LIEBER replied and stated that he, LIEBER, was for the Communist Party and against CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

IV. ACTIVITIES IN FURTHERANCE OF COMMUNISM

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, after describing how he went into hiding after his break with the Communist apparatus, stated he visited LIEBER at his office in 1938, and that LIEBER stated, "KATZ was in the office". CHAMBERS stated he asked who KATZ was, and LIEBER replied, "You know who he is, he is a close friend of WILLI MUENZENBERG." CHAMBERS stated he did not know KATZ, but had heard that MUENZENBERG was Director of Propaganda for the German Communist Party, and that it had been rumored that MUENZENBERG had been killed by the NKVD during the German invasion of Paris, after having ignored instructions to go to Moscow.

CHAMBERS also stated that it was possible that he had introduced LIEBER to ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C. in 1935.

[REDACTED]

11/20/51

NY 65-15259

[REDACTED]

Mrs. ELIZABETH PERKINS, previously mentioned, advised an Agent of the Boston Office on July 11, 1949 that during the summer of 1934 LIEBER, on one occasion, told her she was to have lunch with CHAMBERS. She stated that just prior to the conclusion of the luncheon, CHAMBERS told her that MAX, meaning MAXIM LIEBER, wanted him to ask her if she would join the Communist Party. She stated that she refused and CHAMBERS stated, "I only asked you because MAX wanted me to."

[REDACTED]

11/20/51

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[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that he visited LIEBER in 1938, and that LIEBER told him "KATZ was in the office". CHAMBERS stated he told LIEBER that he did not know the individual KATZ, to whom he referred. CHAMBERS stated that this information concerning KATZ remained in his mind, and that he later thought KATZ was possibly identical with one VLADIMIR POSENER. CHAMBERS thought POSNER had written a book called "The Mad Baron", which LIEBER had handled.

[REDACTED]

11/20/51

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On June 23, 1949 MALCOLM COWLEY, a defense witness in the perjury trial of ALGER HISS in New York City, testified, under direct examination, that he had been a writer for twenty-five years. In his testimony he denied ever being a Communist Party member, but admitted being a Communist Party supporter up to 1939.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
EMPLOYED BY
(EMPL. CARD)

65-59091-89

11/20/51

NY 65-15259

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised on November 30, 1949 that he believed he had met KYLE CRICHTON at the office of MAXIM LIEBER in New York City in 1936 or 1937. He thought CRICHTON was one of LIEBER'S clients. CHAMBERS stated that CRICHTON, to his knowledge, was well regarded in party circles.

[REDACTED]

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
EMPLOYED BY
(EMPL. CARD)

11/20/51

NY 65-15259

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

[REDACTED]

LEADS

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Maryland

Will interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an attempt to determine the identity and location of the colored girl who according to LIEBER assisted the CHAMBERS at the "stone house" in Pineville, near New Hope, Pennsylvania, in 1936. If located, will interview her in an effort to obtain information to corroborate information from CHAMBERS.

*Conrad
Kathryn
12-11-51
no info
file in
[unclear]*

[REDACTED]

65-59091-89

File No: See References Re: Chambers

Date: NOV 1977
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 100-184255- 343	6/19/50	MEM without ENCS. by Budenz (Pages 247, 248, + 249)	4	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 31)
✓ 100-184255- 311	10/28/48	MEMO Whitson to Fletcher w/ encl.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 31)
○ 100-274050- 24	5/17/49	Baltimore Report	9	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 56)
✓ 62-68335- 225	3/15/43	WFO Letter	10	1	N.P.
✓ 62-58854- A	9/4/48	N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2	
✓ 40-46204- 94	8/15/50	Baltimore Letter	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(c)
✓ 61-7243-A	8/16/49	Times Herald	1	1	
✓ 61-10149- 1282	5/19/50	New York Report	104	1	N.P.
✓ 62-85541- 3	3/15/49	memo Fletcher to Ladd	2	1	N.P.
✓ 62-78444- 40	11/8/49	Baltimore Report	5	5	
✓ 65-54181- 264	8/23/50	NEWARK Report	10	4	N.P.
✓ 65-59265- 19	10/27/50	Baltimore Report	8	2	N.P.

Director

March 15, 1943

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Some citizens expressed the opinion that HOELLERING has done odd jobs for the OGPU, and that ELTINGON was Paymaster for the OGPU in the United States. Among the witnesses so stating were WHITAKER CHAMBERS, a former Communist Party member who is now a writer for Time Magazine,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

62-68338-225

WT

Public Hearing On 3d Spy Ring Off Till Sept. 15

Closed Sessions Arranged
and the Hiss-Chambers
Case Will Be Completed

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The House Committee on Un-American Activities today postponed until Sept. 15 its resumption of public hearings at which it had promised to expose a new espionage ring.

Through its chief investigator, Robert E. Stripling, the committee announced that it was abandoning plans to resume public hearings on Sept. 7 because it has decided to complete all phases of the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers case before proceeding with the new matters scheduled for hearing.

The postponement coincided with reports that the new evidence would involve disclosure of leaks of atomic energy data to Soviet Russia, and followed by a day President Truman's promise yesterday to prove before the Presidential campaign is over that the spy inquiry is nothing but a "red herding."

Condon's Hearing Delayed

The chairman, Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, had promised that the hearings which had been scheduled to start next Tuesday would go into the committee's long-standing allegation that Dr. Edward U. Condon is "one of the weakest links" in this nation's atomic security. Dr. Condon, chairman of the National Bureau of Standards, has repeatedly asked for a hearing. To this extent today's postponement marks another delay in the hearings which the committee has promised Dr. Condon. At least once before the committee had set a date for these hearings and then had postponed them.

Mr. Stripling said that a subcommittee will hold closed sessions next week to prepare for the open hearings. The subcommittee will consist of Representatives Thomas, John McDowell of Pennsylvania, and Richard B. Vahl of Illinois, all Republicans.

Mr. Thomas had previously announced that the new series of hearings, in addition to the Condon matter, would include exposure of a third Soviet spy ring and of another pre-war Communist underground set-up in Washington; investigation of Communist attempts to infiltrate Negro organizations, and the influence of persons high in government in helping alien Communists get into the United States.

A hint as to the nature of impending disclosures on atomic security came from St. Louis today when Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University there, came to the defense of an atomic scientist whose name had not previously been mentioned in the inquiry.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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W. J. ...

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NOT RECORDED
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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Herald Tribune
DATE: SEP 4 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIV.

2 SEP 29 1948

31

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A hint as to the nature of impending disclosures on atomic security came from St. Louis today when Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University there, came to the defense of an atomic scientist whose name had not previously been mentioned in the inquiry.

Found No Disloyalty

The United Press quoted Dr. Compton, one of the nation's top scientists, as saying that he had found no evidence of "Un-American action or intentions" on the part of Dr. Martin Kamen, associate professor of chemistry at the university. Dr. Kamen, in a statement to "The St. Louis Star-Times," said at the same time that he was discharged from the Manhattan Project (predecessor of the Atomic Energy Commission) at Berkeley, Calif., in 1945 "for indiscretion."

Dr. Compton was quoted as saying that he had talked with high-level military intelligence officers, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Dr. Kamen's war-time superiors and associates and found no "evidence of unloyal actions or intentions."

Denial by Dr. Kamen

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP).—Dr. Martin P. Kamen, a former University of California atomic physicist, acknowledged today he was possibly one of two scientists referred to yesterday by Congressional spy investigators, but he denied inferences that he gave away atomic secrets to the Russians.

Dr. Kamen, thirty-five, was associated with the Manhattan project, at the university during the war. He is now an associate professor of chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis.

Yesterday investigators for the House Un-American Activities Committee said a former Army intelligence officer informed the committee a scientist in an "inside" position on the atomic project had let the Russians in on atomic secrets. The scientist was not identified, nor was another also reported to have been dismissed.

Acknowledges Meeting

Dr. Kamen charged the spy hearings with being a move to discredit atomic scientists—like the Condon affair.

He acknowledged meeting with Russians in a San Francisco restaurant in 1944, as reported by committee investigators. He said he accompanied a Mr. Khelfepcz, then Soviet Vice-Consul in San Francisco, and his subsequent successor, whose name Dr. Kamen did not recall, to the restaurant.

There, he said, they spent most of the time engaging in "idle chit-chat." They did, however, talk about the treatment of leukemia by radiation, because the brother of one of the Russians was suffering from the disease in Seattle. At the close of the meeting, he added, the Russians asked about atomic energy but he did not answer any of their questions.

Dr. Kamen said the meeting occurred some time in May or June of 1944, and that he was discharged about three weeks later. An F. B. I. agent had trailed him

CLIPPING FROM THE
Herald Tribune
DATED SEP 4 1948
WASHINGTON

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/15/50

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Soviet Espionage agent, was interviewed at his residence at Westminster, Md. by SA PAUL D. EARNEST on 8/4/50 at which time the photographs of the subjects were displayed to him.

Mr. CHAMBERS advised that the subjects are not known to him. He stated that the photographs and reported activities of the subjects do not suggest to him anyone that he knew of in Communist underground and espionage groups during the time that he was active in such groups.

It is noted that Mr. CHAMBERS defected from the CP in 1938. RUC

JCT:dm
65-1776

cc NY (65-15004)

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me

Francis M. ...

78
AUG 25 1950

MR. WILLIAM B. WOOD-
BURY writes me as fol-
lows:

"We knew Dr. William Wirt intimately and liked him as a neighbor and associate. He had a nice property here to which he brought his family year after year when his duties as superintendent of the public schools at Gary, Ind., were over till fall term. Dr. Wirt also had at one time extensive and valuable real estate holdings in Gary. When he divulged the chatter that went on at the party at Georgetown the 'New Deal' set out to get him."

"Henry Ford (the late) furnished him with legal counsel in person of former U. S. Sen. Jim Reed of Missouri, Democrat, who was one of the ablest and most powerful lawyers in American public life at the time. Even Reed was mowed down with scant courtesy and Dr. Wirt was made out to be an irresponsible fuss budget!"

"We knew here of his intensive patriotism and felt he was telling the truth which was, of course, distasteful to the Red Lunatic fringe so zealously courted by the late F. D. R."

"AFTER trying to make a monkey out of Dr. Wirt before the committee of the U.S. Senate and holding him up to ridicule to the country, they did not stop there. The bank examiners were turned loose on the banks in Gary and elsewhere, who had advanced money on the Wirt real estate operations."

"His loans were called, his properties sold and he was ruined. His property here at Diamond Point was sold for taxes, his two children, a son and a daughter, and wife impoverished, and Dr. Wirt and his wife died of a broken heart."

PRETTY TOUGH, that. And then I came across a clipping in which Congressman John O'Connor, who was the second ranking member of the committee that heard Wirt's charges, said:

"The procedural motion, which I personally presented, limited the hearings to an examination of Dr. Wirt under oath to bring out the names and the exact statements of his informants. Over the protests of the minority members, any examination of other persons, connected in any way with said activities, was precluded."

"Dr. Wirt was not allowed to have his counsel cross-ex-

amine witnesses nor was he called in rebuttal after they had presented their 'well-staged' denials."

"I USE the word 'well-staged' advisedly because it was known that at least six of them met and rehearsed their denials of what they had told Dr. Wirt."

"Many of the men, now up on disloyalty charges, who object to the methods of the House committee on un-American activities, were responsible, in 1934, for the destruction, physically and mentally, of this fine American, Henry Wallace, for instance, laughed Wirt's charges off, by saying:

"It is amazing the state of mind that newspapers can create at times."

WILLIAM WIRT; himself, said, in 1934:

"I am not seeing red, nor am I going around looking under beds for Fascists and Communists. I am not engaged in a manhunt."

"I just want to call national attention to the fact that so-called 'intellectual radicals' are changing government without a revolution of bloodshed . . ."

"I believe that, as American citizens, we should be permitted to discuss government openly and freely and change the form if we want to do so . . ."

IF WE look at that picture in 1949, we know that Dr. William Wirt of Gary, Ind., was telling the truth and that he was destroyed for telling the truth. His main targets were Henry Wallace and Rexford Guy Tugwell. Where are they now?

Henry Wallace is the darling—and also the prisoner—of the Communists, following every twist and turn of their international policy, and Tugwell is forgotten as a political figure, although he was for a short time resuscitated to head the resolutions committee of the 1948 Progressive convention.

When the Wirt episode is studied in relationship to the testimony of Louis Budenz, Elizabeth Bentley, Whitaker Chambers, Henry Julian Wadleigh, and with what is being disclosed at the trial of the 12 Communist leaders in Judge Medina's court in New York, it is clear that the United States was being fouled by some of its officials in the 1930s. Fouled is a mild term for betrayal.

Times Herald

Page 10

Date

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Ju

Bullington

Bullington
Wirt's wife

File
5
ASB

ASB

61-7243-A

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61 SEP 15 1949 A-501

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[REDACTED]

LEE PRESSMAN

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-admitted one-time Russian courier, has publicly identified PRESSMAN as having been a member of the CP underground group operating in Washington, D. C. in the early "thirties".

61-10149-1282

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*

DATE: March 15, 1949

FROM : H. B. Fletcher *HBF*

SUBJECT: RAYMOND E. MURPHY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. Murphy further advised the Department of Justice attorneys that Mr. McLean, Alger Hiss' attorney, had been in to see him regarding conversations which he, Murphy, had with Chambers. Murphy advised that he was noncommittal with Hiss' attorney and declined to furnish him any documentary material.

Murphy also told the Department attorneys that Whittaker Chambers had gone to England to set up an espionage organization there at one time and that it was this espionage organization that was involved in the famous Woolwich Arsenal case. (You will recall that Whittaker Chambers has furnished information to us regarding the procurement of a passport to go to England but has advised that his mission was cancelled, that he did not make the trip, and that the Maxim Fiber Literary Agency was to have been used as a cover in England had he gone.) Raymond Murphy also advised the Departmental attorneys that Whittaker Chambers had received a medal from the Soviet government and that if they would bring Chambers to his, Murphy's, office, Murphy would question him and ask him point-blank if he had received such a medal.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LW:EH

SE 62-85541-3

RECORDED - 9 3 MAR 24 1949

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File @ ENG

MAR 23 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at: NEW YORK, N. Y. BA File No. 65-1661
Report made at: Date made: Period for which made: Report made by:

BALTIMORE, Md. 11/8/49 11/1/49

FRANK G. JOHNSTONE : AC

Title: RICHARD EDWARD LAUTERBACH, was.

Character of Case: ESPIONAGE - R

Synopsis of Facts:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Brief background information on subject and his employment history with TIME-LIFE organization set out, as furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Subject served as Chief of Moscow Bureau for TIME in early 1940's, returning to U. S. about 1945. Subject's cables from Moscow were discreetly pro-Soviet but definitely angled. Presently believed to be the editor or one of the editors of "Twice A Year", pro-Soviet magazine published in New York. CHAMBERS states subject is probably a Communist but has no proof of CP membership, or of any activity, past or present, in Soviet espionage or Communist underground.

Handwritten notes:
11-29-49

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 62-78494.
Bureau letter to Baltimore and offices listed below, dated 10/25/49.

DETAILS: - AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND -

When interviewed on September 14, 1949, at his farm near Westminster, Maryland, by Special Agent EDWARD G. GOUGH and the writer, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the following information: (Interview re: JAHAM Case.)

In about 1944, CHAMBERS was appointed Foreign News Editor, pro tem, of TIME Magazine, at the time when JOHN OSBORNE, the Foreign News Editor of TIME, was sent to Europe. Sometime subsequent to 1944, CHAMBERS was made the Foreign News Editor of TIME. When CHAMBERS became acting Editor and later Editor of the Foreign News Section of TIME, he stated, a group of foreign

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13 1964 93

- Appr. & For'd.
- Bureau
- New York
- Washington Field - info.
- Los Angeles - info.
- San Francisco - info.
- Philadelphia - info.
- Baltimore

COPY IN FILE

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correspondents for TIME abroad formed an informal organization called a "round robin" in opposition to CHAMBERS. Most or all of this group of foreign correspondents were identified by CHAMBERS with the "pro-left" element in the TIME organization. This "round robin" consisted of the following individuals:

CHARLES CHRISTIAN WERTENBAKER, former Editor of the Foreign News Department of TIME, and the French Correspondent for TIME, whose third wife was LAEL LAIRD, suspected member of the Communist Party and of the Spanish Underground.

JOHN OSBORNE, TIME correspondent in various countries of Europe.

JOHN SCOTT, TIME correspondent in Berlin.

TEDDY WHITE, TIME correspondent in Chungking.

RICHARD LAUTERBACH, TIME correspondent in Moscow and author of "Russians Are People"; also one of the editors of the magazine "Twice A Year".

CHAMBERS stated that the above five individuals, generally referred to as the "round robin", sent joint cables critical of CHAMBERS, to PENNY LUCE, Editor-in-Chief of TIME. CHAMBERS presumes that probably the cables were actually sent to LUCE from France by WERTENBAKER, who would sign the cables by pre-arrangement for all five of the individuals listed above. CHAMBERS learned of this "round robin" in opposition to him through hearsay from his friends in the TIME organization. CHAMBERS never knew the contents of the cables dispatched to LUCE by this group, as these cables were never officially brought to his attention. However, the cables were unsuccessful in dislodging CHAMBERS as Editor of the Foreign News Section of TIME.

By letter dated October 25, 1949, the Bureau requested that CHAMBERS be reinterviewed for all detailed information in his possession concerning subject and his associates. When CHAMBERS was reinterviewed on November 1, 1949, by Special Agent FRANK A. STANTON and the writer, he furnished the following information:

CHAMBERS first became acquainted with LAUTERBACH about 1942 when LAUTERBACH was a filing clerk in the employ of LIFE Magazine. Subject progressed rather rapidly from a filing clerk to a writer for LIFE, and then to Moscow Correspondent for TIME Magazine, also becoming head of the TIME Bureau in Moscow. LAUTERBACH's rise in the TIME-LIFE organization was so rapid that CHAMBERS felt quite certain that the Communist cell at TIME probably sponsored subject's promotion. LAUTERBACH was preceded as Chief of the Moscow Bureau of TIME by JOHN HERSEY and was succeeded at Moscow by CRAIG THOMPSON.

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CHAMBERS stated that when LAUTERBACH was TIME correspondent in Moscow, subject's cables to TIME in New York were discreetly pro-Soviet but were definitely angled in favor of the U.S.S.R. It was CHAMBERS' opinion that LAUTERBACH probably purposely controlled the pro-Soviet tone of his cables to counteract those of JOHN HERSEY, his predecessor at Moscow, whose cables were obviously and quite openly favorable to the U.S.S.R. CHAMBERS advised that CRAIG THOMPSON who succeeded LAUTERBACH as TIME correspondent in Moscow, is almost violently anti-Communist, and probably gathered considerable information regarding subject and his activities while in Moscow.

When subject returned from Moscow to the United States in about the summer of 1945, subject was assigned to CHAMBERS, who was then Editor of the Foreign News Department. A few days after subject's return to this country, the Foreign News Department of TIME had a Foreign News luncheon for LAUTERBACH. During the luncheon, subject made a brief talk devoted primarily to Russia and his experiences in Russia. During this talk, subject revealed for the first time to CHAMBERS the information that during World War II, three Russian republics went over to the German side, namely, the Crimean Soviet Republic and two small Trans-Caucasian republics. Subsequent to this defection, the independence of these three small Soviet republics was withdrawn and they were made a part of the Russian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic, commonly known as "Greater Russia". After this disclosure during the luncheon, CHAMBERS requested LAUTERBACH to write the story on the above information for TIME, but CHAMBERS never got the story from subject. He learned three days later that LAUTERBACH had gone up to LIFE Magazine and asked for a transfer, and was actually transferred to the staff of LIFE Magazine, beyond CHAMBERS' jurisdiction.

Subject remained on the staff of LIFE Magazine until about 1947 or 1948, when he either voluntarily left or was discharged, the reason for his termination being unknown to CHAMBERS. While working for LIFE Magazine after his return to the United States in the summer of 1945, subject wrote numerous articles for LIFE, these articles primarily being concerned with subject's experiences in Russia, as well as various incidents which occurred while subject was moving in and out of Russia or traveling on Russian trains. During this period, subject also wrote a book which was very well received, entitled "Russians Are People".

At the present time, subject is the Editor or one of the editors of a magazine known as "Twice A Year" which is published somewhere on Fourth Avenue or Park Avenue in New York City. The patron of this publication is an elderly Park Avenue lady whose identity CHAMBERS does not recall. "Twice A Year" is definitely pro-Soviet and is noticeably and heavily angled in that direction. JOHN HERSEY, supra, and CLIFTON FADIMAN are also associated with the publication "Twice A Year".

62-78494-40

11/8/49

In the TIME organization, subject was passively hostile to CHAMBERS and was generally considered to be affiliated with the element in the TIME organization which was lined up on the "left". Although he has no proof, CHAMBERS thinks that LAUTERBACH is probably a member of the Communist Party. No information has ever reached CHAMBERS by hearsay or otherwise, indicating that subject is or has been engaged in Soviet espionage or Communist underground activity.

-- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN --

62-78494-40

11/8/49

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York, N. Y.

As suggested by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, will consider the advisability of interviewing CRAIG THOMPSON especially, and possibly JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, presently one of the editorial writers of LIFE Magazine, and a close personal friend of CHAMBERS, for additional information regarding LAUTERBACH and his activities.

Copies of this report are furnished to the Washington Field, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Philadelphia Offices, for information in view of the fact that copies of referenced Bureau letter were furnished to these Offices.

62-78494-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PHILADELPHIA

NK FILE NO. 65-4074 e1

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/23/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/14,15,17,18,26, 28;8/2,15/50	REPORT MADE BY LOUIS G. TURNER
TITLE THOMAS L. BLACK, was.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AGENCY _____
 REQ. REC'D _____
 REP'T FORW. _____
 BY _____

[REDACTED]

- RUC -

DEFERRED RECORDING

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

"Paterson, New Jersey
July 17, 1950

"I, Jacob I. Fass, make the following voluntary statement to John R. Lyons and Louis G. Turner, who have identified themselves to me as special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me for this statement and I know it can be used in a court of law. I have been advised of my right to counsel.

COPIES DESTROYED
R-47 NOV 21 1960

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A. R. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	EX. - 83
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (65-5918) 3-Philadelphia (65-4332) 1-Baltimore (info) (65-1751) 1-Los Angeles (info) 1-New York (info) (65-15338) 1-San Francisco (info) 1-Washington Field (info)		65-59181-264 AUG-25 1950 RECORDED - 129 INDEXED - 129	

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[REDACTED]

"I made the acquaintance of Thomas L. Black when we were both employed at the National Oil Products Co. in Harrison, N.J. in 1938. I became better acquainted with him in about 1940-41, and between then and 1944 he confided in me that he had once been engaged in collecting technical information for the Soviet Union. This conversation concerning his activities took place in his apartment at 17 Oxford St., Newark, N.J. My impression was that he confided in me for two reasons. First of all, he felt the need to confide his secret to some one, and he considered me a very close friend. Then, in the course of telling me his story he revealed to me that he was in deathly fear that the OGPU would eventually try to liquidate him, and he asked me, if anything should ever happen to him, to inform an editor of Time Magazine. He pointed to the name in a copy of the magazine, and I did not remember it very clearly, except that the first name was unusual. When the Hiss case broke I realized that Whittaker Chambers was probably the man Black had referred to. He was quite dramatic about these revelations, and told me that he was the only man in the United States to have been awarded the Order of Lenin, though the medal was not delivered to him. It was a fantastic story, and he seemed to think that he had been important, while I felt that his estimate of his role was exaggerated.

"As I understood it, his work consisted of gathering technical information from chemists and engineers employed in various commercial companies. Some of it he paid for, others furnished the information free, I suppose. In the course of the conversations we had on this subject I recall only the following incidents being mentioned. In the course of research on penicillin, we came across the name of E. W. Florsdorf, and Tom told me that he knew him: that he had purchased a drying process from him on behalf of the Soviet Government. He mentioned a communist sympathizer at Calco, and I concluded myself that that person might have been another one of his contacts. He told me vaguely about the apparatus involved. I gathered that Chambers was one of his contacts, perhaps his superior. He said that there was a man on the top floor of the C.P. headquarters in N.Y. who directed the Soviet espionage in the U.S. His name was Brown or some such common name, and though the actual personage changed from time to time, the name remained the same. He also said that all Amtorg and other Soviet officials were engaged in espionage.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"I never suggested that Black tell the authorities about his activities on behalf of the Soviet Government for the following reasons. First of all, no government documents were involved. He had only transmitted commercial secrets, which at best or worst could help Russia build her economy. Secondly, at the time he had helped them, Russia was a struggling backward country, and not considered a menace to this country. Only dedicated socialists and Trotzkyites considered her a menace then. Finally, it had happened in the past, and the agents involved had probably long

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"since been recalled, according to his own testimony. Further, he felt that Whittaker Chambers, who had been in a much more responsible position, could have told more than he, and it did not seem he could contribute anything of value.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

/S/ Jacob I. Fass

Witness:

John R. Lyons Special Agent FBI 7/17/50

Louis G. Turner, Special Agent, FBI - 7/17/50 "

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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10/27/50

Ba. 65-1754

[REDACTED]

Results of Inquiry Re Background
and Contacts of the Subject:

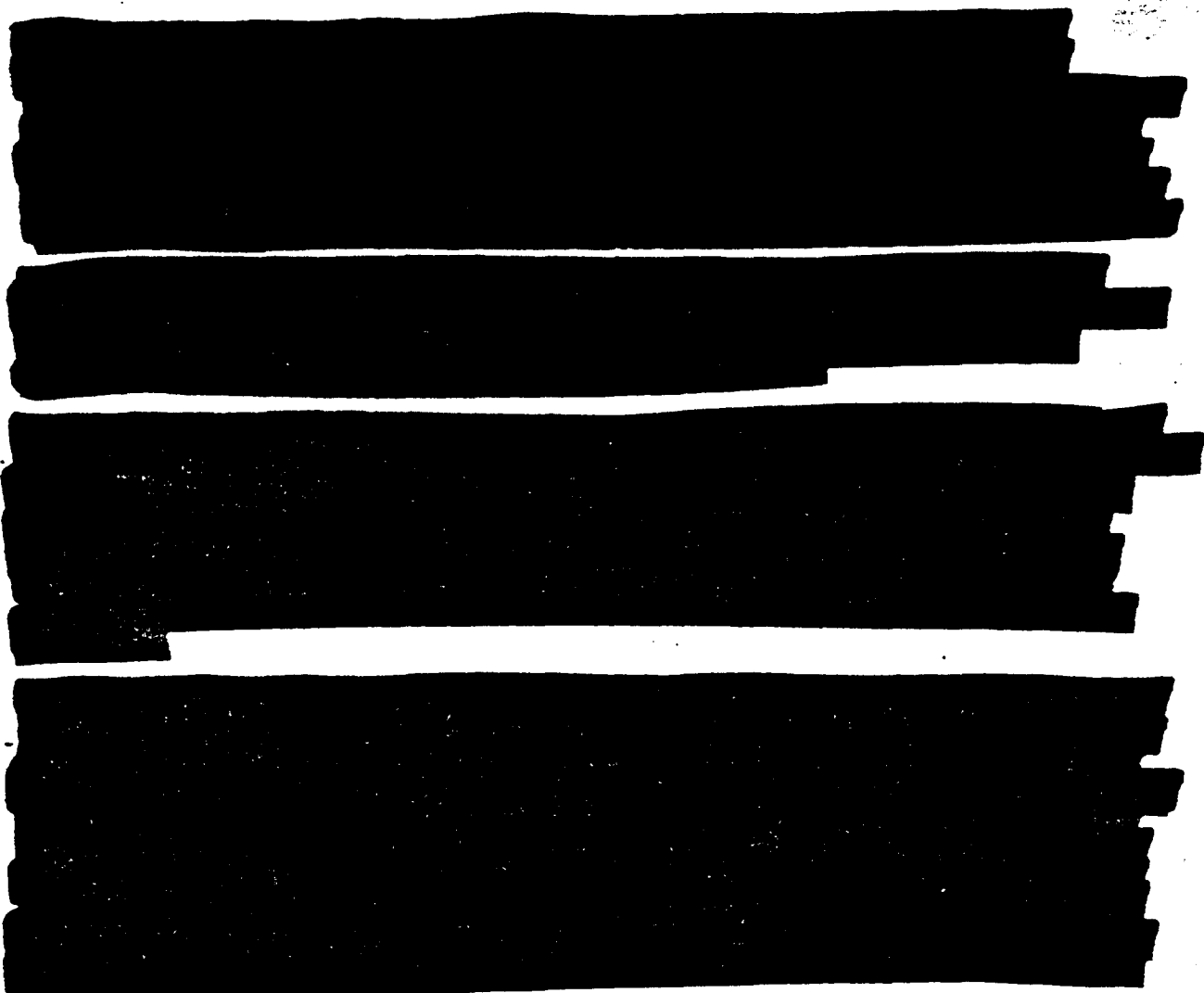
In view of the fact that subject was known to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, who has admitted to Special Agents of the FBI that he furnished information obtained from the APG to JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, it was deemed advisable to interview CHAMBERS concerning the subject. CHAMBERS, however, advised that he did not know the subject.

[REDACTED]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE



JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was contacted by SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR.

65-59265-19